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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHNAN WENGLAND AND OF AGRICULTURE

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Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the mosactive and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

Killing Witch Grass.

I see my friend, Mr. B. P. Ware, has an article in your paper of last week on witch grass. A few years since, for the benefit of my brother farmers, I wrote an article for your paper on this subject, giving my way of getting rid of the pest, for I consider it so, notwithstanding Mr. Ware speaks good words for it. I believe we should be vastly better off if it could be

Some years ago I had a field of about an deal of trouble and expense to subdue it planting turnips or cabbage would kill it out, so I began with one corner of the field and planted it to turnips. The next year I was happily surprised to find that I had enough for crops to grow. I had read that killed it out. I kept enlarging until I took of nitrogenous material, which in itself is the whole acre for turnips, and today that field, which cost me so much time and labor to care for, is the best and easiest field 1 cultivate. If any of my brother farmers have this grass to contend with, where the land is a sandy loam, and if they will plant turnip I think they will find it the easiest way to kill the grass. If the land is heavy, clay land, plant cabbage, cultivate them well, and I think the owner will be pleased

with the result. My theory is that in planting these crops we hoe them later than corn or potatoes, and there seems to be a time in August when, if the grass is cut off with a hoe to the depth of half an inch or so, it does not good horse can do twice the amount of should be used to keep it sharp, and when H. A. TURNER.

Trials of a Country Gentleman.

The never-ending problem of labor on the farm, either as to finding men to do the work, or once found, having the work satisfactorily accomplished, is no subject to be cut about ten cents worth of hay per hour, dismissed as half imaginary. If any man thinks so let him read the experience of this man who knows all about it, to an extent that he is almost ready to sell out his farm and leave farming to those who can ook personally after the care of their stock and the raising of their crops.

The man of whom I write has a fine farm of sixty acres in a town near Lowell, Mass., and he has for a long time wanted me to see it. He is a busy man, engrossed with his business, but two years ago he had a good opportunity to buy a place in the country. Born and reared on a New Hampshire farm he could not rest until he had some land of his own. Now he has it in his possession, stocked with a hundred or more pigs and a score of cattle, he can barely find time to go there once a week, and then for only a few minutes at a time. He has been obliged to leave it all to the three men he hires to "keep it up."

I have waited patiently for my invitation to go to the farm; for I am interested. The invitation did not come, and the other day I learned the reason. Here is the man's rea-

'I'm ashamed to ask any one to see

farm. I've hired three men to work the farm, one of them as manager, the others sist. I pay the manager \$40 a month, and he has the house free and anything that farm will produce for the table. Anman I pay \$30 a month and his board; the third man I pay \$10 a week and he finds own board. I pay them all just what asked. The manager was recomded as a man who could take charge of a farm and conduct it properly. I went there a few days ago, and it made so angry to look over the place thad to come away. In a fine patch of berries and raspberries the weeds little ways the bushes and weeds looked the The bushes had been planted wide In a part of the garden where several thousand asparagus plants had been out the asparagus. Turnips had been ed so thick that when they came up

st possible labor, and then the work

busy with the having and had not fects have followed from its use. e to attend to everything. Then he

eeled the paint.
"Part of the machinery used in the hay-

ing I found by the roadside, where it had been left the last time used. It reminded me for all the world of the way some of the shiftless farmers did in the town where I lived when I was a boy.
"Last year I excused unpresentable con-

ditions because there had not been time to start things properly and because I had not bought machinery. But there is no excuse this year; the men have everything to do make one who eats it so sick that death might for a short time seem the preferable fate.

M. F. Ames.

Massachusetts. with. I can't go out there and run the farm myself, but I know one thing: I'm going to have a man who will take care of that farm for me or I am going to sell the farm. I've got one of the best farms in this part of the State and I want you to see it, but it must be in better appearance than when I

Weak Points in Farm Practice.

[From address of President W. D. Gibbs of New York Agricultural College given at the State ield meeting, July 27.]

One source of loss is in trying to cultivate fields which are too rough and stony to yield a profit. Many of these fields would give better returns in forestry or permanent pasture. Even a small amount of extra labor in producing a crop eats up the

Again, many farmers practice continuous cropping. This is particularly true of meadow lands. In many instances good tillable fields are seeded down and remain should be vastly better off it it could be banished from our farms. I will tell you my method of dealing with it.

Some years ago I had a field of about an acre which was full of it, causing a great hay every year for a series of years? Many of our farmers have yet to learn that rotation, or change of crops, saves fertility.

> one of the most expensive substances we buy, whether in cottonseed meal or in ni-trate fertilizer. The clover plant has the peculiar property of gathering this nitrogen from the bountiful supplies in the air, and transmitting it to crop and soil, thus serving the double purpose of giving us nutritions hay, and, at the same time, enriching the soil for the next crop.

Light-weight "sorub" horses are to be seen on farms all over the State. It costs practically no more to raise and keep a good horse than it does a "sorub," and the Even the hand hoe needs attention; a file

Economy of labor is another important point to be looked after. A few days ago I saw a man mowing by hand over a piece of rough ground where the hay was light. He and was paid fifteen cents for doing it. So man not over energetic. At other times this done. season I have observed two men cultivating corn, one leading the horse and the other holding the single cultivator, which was taking one-half a row at a through. With a two-horse cultivator one man would have done the work of four men. At another time I saw three men drawing hay to the barn, riding the half-mile each way. Moreover, the horses walked the entire distance from barn to field, although they

rested about one-half the time while the hay

was loaded and unloaded. The successful farm manager of today should be a man of unusual qualifications. He should know the science of farm equip ment, soils, crops, live stock, feeding, veterinary medicine and surgery, horticulture, dairying, entomology, as well as other branches, and, what is equally important, business sense and judgment; and the ability to sleep soundly eight hours a day and be wide awake and hustling the other sixteen. Withal he should be a man whose honesty and integrity are above reproach and he should be noted for fidelity. It goes without saying that he should be a good citizen, with liberal breadth of view and

wide sympathies. Wild Parsnips.

The statement made by your correspond ent, Guy E. Mitchell, in his "Notes from Washington," that the wild parsnip is not poisonous but has acquired a bad reputation because of its resemblance to the wild hemlock is scarcely borne out by the descriptions in the encyclopedia, which says the greater amount of time required in packing, hemlock has "a round, branched, hollow, were so high between the rows that from a bright green stem, two to seven feet high generally spotted with dark purple; the in the Jersey basket, be less bruised and leaves large, tripennate, of a dark shining apart so that they could be cultivated with green color; the leaflets lanceolate and pinnatifid; the root somewhat resembling a age. small parsnip." The species most commo weeds had grown and almost choked in North America, water hemlock, has also "spotted stem, with triternate leaves and ternate leaflets." The parsnip has "angular ere too small to be of any market furrowed stem, two to three feet high, pin-It was the same everywhere. 1 nate leaves, with ovate leaflets, rather shinmachinery to do all the work with ing, cut and serrated, and a three-lobed terminal leaflet." The root of the wild plant is white, aromatic, mucilaginous, sweet The foreman told me that they had been but with some acridness, and injurious ef- that are allowed to strike root in the

I do not claim that the wild parsnip-is as ere had been some bad weather. But virulent a poison as the water hemlock, yet weather to oil the harnesses, which, though feeble health, and is especially dangerous hew, had become hard and dry. I built a to children. Even when the cultivated pars-

been left out in the sun until the heat had peeled the paint.

a seed stalk the first year, it is so decidedly unwholesome as to be entitled to be called isonous, though not often a fatal poison. It is nearly in the same class as tobac thornapple and many other plants. I have copied the above descriptions that your readers may recognize both plants, and advise them to avoid eating either. If the wild parsnip does not kill it is likely enough

Keep the Tools in Order.

cultivators, horse rake and mower, scattered about the farm and barnyard, the paint is off and rust covers the metal parts, losse and some parts are broker.

without risk. I have received plants from Ohio and other distant points in perfect condition. The pen-sketch here given represents better than can be described the some farms will be seen plows, harrows, bolts are loose and some parts are broker. Can satisfactory work be performed with method of growing potted plants.

covering it with dirt to prevent displacement by the wind. It will take about three weeks for the roots to fill the pot, during which time the plant should "stand pat." Cut the runner and leave the pot undisturbed for a few days to allow the plant to become well established as an independent institution. If the weather is dry during this time, the application of water will

be required directly into the pot. express. If in earthen pots turn out the What a mistake it is for farmers to neglect to keep their tools in order. On the light and air; and in this condition they may be transported almost any distance without risk. I have received plants from



SEPARATING HONEY FROM THE COMB. F. G. Herman at work in his well-known apiary in New Jersey.

such implements, think you? To keep tools Our live stock should be improved and it would cost comparatively little to do it.

Light-weight "scrub" horses are to be a good plowman to have anything about

keep the tools in condition to do their best. It is somewhat astonishing to see so many farmers neglect this important factor in making the farm pay. Tools out of order make hard work for operator and for team; F. H. Dow.

Steuben County, N. Y.

The Peach Harvest.

The local crop is shipped in the comi ne-haif bushel Jersey peach basket. The only advantage this package has is that it is costing from \$35 to \$40 per one thousand, and when empty occupy but little space.

The great objection to this package is the amount of space it occupies when filled in transportation from the orchard to the packing shed and to the cars if shipped to a distant market. Then if the fruit remains ong in the basket the form is such that as it settles more pressure comes on the fruit below than if the sides were straight, thus causing rapid decay.

The Michigan peach growers ship much of their fruit in the "slat" bushel basket. he should be able to apply his knowledge in a sane practical way. He should have keen shipped by rapid transit, but would be of shipped by rapid transit, but would be of little value in our local markets, while the cost is several times that of the commo peach basket. The ideal package for this fruit is a carrier something like that used by the Georgia peach growers.

Two sizes are sometimes used, the three carrier, the four-quart basket for the fruit of large size and the three-quart for that of smaller size. Some growers pack the their customers. smaller sizes on the bottom of the baskets and the larger fruit on top. This is a very good way to arrange the fruit if two grades were desirable in the same package, but better prices will be obtained if all the fruit in each package is of one size. The objection to this package is its cost and the and it is not a return package. Fruit will keep longer, however, in this package than sell at better prices, thus in a large degree making up for this increased cost of pack-

Potting Strawberry Plants.

The amateur is often anxious for a strawperry bed in bearing at once, and cares very little about the expense. This demand from those who are in a hurry has led to the practice of rooting plants in autumn in small flower pots, and such plants are furnished at about double the price of those

The method adopted is, as soon as the old plants throw out runners-in July or not taken advantage of the bad it might prove fatal to any one who was in August—to fill two-inch pots with rich soil or fine compost. The better the material, the sooner the plants will fill the pots with beneficial in two ways, namely, by serving ter. Illustrated articles are published conshed for the wagon, which was one of the best I could buy, but I found that they were not in the habit of keeping it there. It had

When the plants have become well rooted they will be in the best condition for plant-ing out in their new quarters. Not one should fail to grow, while rows of plants dug from the bed will show many annoying blanks. If, however, plants are allowed to remain too long in the pots, they become almost worthless, owing to lack of room for their unscrupulous dealers sometimes fill orders worth looking after, so the farmer's potain spring with plants that have been kept over winter in pots.

For reasons given plants are potted by dealers in limited number, of best varieties. much for a dull scythe, a rough field and a and besides the job is not nearly as well not knowing what and how many will be called for, and not wishing to injure their stock or incur unnecessary expense Hence potted plants should be ordered early, never less than three or four weeks in advance, naming number and varieties wanted. It should be borne in mind that plants grow but cannot be made to order.

As the plants, with their entire system of roots are undisturbed in moving, there will be little or no check in their growth, and a fair crop of fruit may be expected the following season. There is not much to be gained by setting summer plants in autumn, as they will give but few berries the next year, but even a small erop may be better than none, and it may be more convenient to transplant at that season.

How to Pack Apples.

Country shippers and packers of apples should make it a point to pack their fruit honestly; that is, have the fruit run alike all through the barrel. Do not endeavor t cause deception by placing good, sounti large fruit on the top and bottom of the barrel, and fill in the middle with a lot of gnarly, wormy and decayed fruit. It does not pay. The deception is easily detected and the four-quart baskets, four or six in a upon investigation, and merchants do not care to have fraud practiced upon them, neither do they care to practice it upor

Full regulation-sized barrels should be used. Take the barrel, one head out, nail the hoops, and break off the ends of the nails at the inside; place a layer or tier of apples, good and uniform size, smooth, bright, healthy, as closely as possible stems downward, on the lower end, then fill up, a basket full at a time, throwing out small wormy, gnarly and windfall apples and shaking the barrel well after each de posit until it is full up to the top of the rim or two inches above the rim, depending on variety and tenderness of fruit; place the head squarely on the apples, and with a screw or lever-press force it into place and nail securely. Turn over the barrel and mark name of apple with red or black lead or stencil. Bear in mind that, to be shipped safely, fruit must be packed tight, to prevent rattling or bruising.-Daily Trade Bulletin.

Care of Milk Cans.

For prolonging the useful age of the can, one of the most effective agents is the use of a boiling solution of ordinary washing soda, in the proportion of one pound of soda to twenty gallons of water. Provided this solution is applied boiling hot, it is

rinsed with water well boiled, and afterwards inverted on a raised platform, exposed to the sunlight, out of range of any objectionable odors, and where there is no floating dust. Sometimes the cleansing can be done by steam at the factory where the be done by steam at the factory where the milk is delivered, and when so it is undoubtedly the best way. Not only should milk cans thus be cared for, but the interiors frequently examined to detect any flaws in very low price, and may be shipped with the plants, adding very little to the cost by express. If in earther pate the search and the search a Even in cleaning a can, the use of a cloth or rag is not commendable; much better is it trucks, engines and boilers, combination to have a good sound brush, for with that water tube boiler and engine, gasoline en-

Harvesting under Difficulties.

The last three weeks have been very try-ing for the patience of farmers while harvesting their hay crop. Large quantities of hay have been damaged, causing serious forms an unusual opportunity for securing loss. Many fields yet uncut have deteriorated very considerably by ripening their seeds, thus losing much of the milk-producing quality. Hay thus far has been bulky, but weighs light, having had but little sun. Therefore a more bulky ration will be needed to keep up the flow of milk.

From now to the middle of Septembe will necessarily be a very busy time with farmers in harvesting their crops, also mar-keting them at the right time, besides seeding down land, a process which requires a with natural conditions about alike. On large amount of labor to have the work well one there was a large amount of hardback, done, and getting the soil in fine tilth, all while on the other there was only an occastones removed and the ground made very sionally small shrub to be seen. evel, so that every inch of surface shall be farmers negligent and careless in this respect. Winter apples promise a fair crop of nice fruit. Gravenstein apples are dropping very much; lack of sunshine is the cause. No doubt potatoes will turn out well and of fine quality. JOHN FISK. Middlesex County, Mass.

Harvesting the Potato Crop. The late crop is disposed of where there s a nearby market at this time by selling directly to families as well as to grocers. The prices obtained are often ten cents a oushel above car-lot prices on track.

The late crop should be harvested as soon as well matured, as there is usually danger of loss by freezing after the middle of October. Unless the grower has had experience in shipping and selling his crops, he will probably do best to sell to local dealers. The grower who has the ability and experience to successfully sell his crop will prob-ably soon be a dealer and not a grower. sprout again, and the roots die, which is just what we want. Try it, brother farmers.

Should be used to keep it sharp, and when some a dealer and not a grower.

The depth of half an inch or so, it does not should be used to keep it sharp, and when put away for the day all dirt should be roots to develop and expand. They are cleaned from it and a little oil rubbed over camped and dwarfed like a Chinese tory, not because the commission man is not off" every year and the owners do not it that no rust may gather on it. Such a know it. It costs no more to keep a good cow than it does to keep a poor one.

Economy of labor is another important give a little attention to this matter and inferior to those dug from the ground, yet toes are liable to be sold last and probably to some merchant whose trade is worth giving him a bargain at the expense of the farmer.-Delbert Utter, Caldwell, Wis.

Experience with Cement Floor.

Five years ago, when I built over an old barn, I put in cement floors throughout the whole barn, but at the same time put on the stable floor one-inch pine boarding. Three years ago I built another barn, and in that I put in the cement floor, because it was suggested to me that plank was not quite as sanitary. Having a quantity of planing-mill shavings at my disposal, I thought I could overcome the trouble, so I put them with some straw on the cement floor. My cows go out for some time in the middle of the day, but most of the time stay in the stable. I have noticed that they will occasionally get the shavings out from under them and get the udders down onto the cement floor. I put the boards on the top of the cement, and I like it better. Put them on in sections, so they are easily taken up, and the place cleaned out .- W. L. Carlyle, Madison, Wis.

Grape Quality Pays.

Grape growers who will persist in grow ng the Champion grape and alluring by its earliness the consumer into buying a few of his early shipments, is continually inviting disaster to the best interests of grape cult-

The consumer whose teeth have been se on edge, remembering the tough, indigestible pulp of the Champion, and the sting of its foxiness upon his palate, quickly drops the price from ten cents a pound to two, and thereby fixes and establishes the price he will pay for all grapes that are to follow. The sooner grape growers pull out the blocks of Champions in their vineyards, and cease to force upon consumers annually a disappointment in their first purchases of grapes, the sooner will they be able to command better value for their varieties of high quality.-G. F. Powell, Ghent, N. Y.

Improved Dairy Apparatus.

One of the most valuable publications of the year to those engaged in the production of milk and butter is the new dairy catalogue just issued by the Stoddard Manufacturing Company, Rutland, Vt. This is one of the most extensive and comprehensive little books that has been published on this subject, embracing nearly one hundred pages of informative and valuable matter and provided with over two hundred cuts of dairy apparatus and butter-making appli ances and milk dealers' supplies.
In looking over this catalogue, we have

been surprised at its comprehensive charac-

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tools, milk bottles, and washing machines, milk cans, cream-carrying cans, milk pumps, wash sinks, and the like.

essary, also with the acids for testing, ferments for ripening cream and milk, test bottle-racks, thermometers of all varieties,

brushes, butter labels and packages.

We have been interested in the variety of improved prints, carrier packages and tubs of all kinds. The Stoddard Manufacturing all the difficult places both inside and out can be more effectually reached.

gine, feed cookers, horse powers, and in fact everything which facilitates the work of the dairy. Considering the fact that any one of our readers can secure this valuable pamphlet (which is worth \$5 to any one interested in the dairy business) for the simple request by postal card or letter it forms an unusual opportunity for securing plements and the requisites for successful dairy business. The Stoddard Manufacturing Company are to be complimented for their enterprise in publishing such a valuable little book for those interested in dairy matters. Address requests to Rutland, Vt.

Destroying Hardhack.

Not long ago I had occasion to cross the adjoining pastures of two large dairy farms

On the first there had been no attempt made to check or destroy the growth, but I found on inquiry that on the other thorough work had been made in pulling up the bushes in the fall a few years since. It must have been pretty thorough, too, and effectual to hardly leave a trace behind. Perhaps the fall pulling was what did the business, similar to that of cutting. It is well worth trying anyway.

E. R. Towle.

Hope for the innocents. The objection of the owners of flat houses

to lease apartments to families containing many children is well-nigh universal in many cities, and more particularly does this prevail in New York, where a man with several olive branches finds it almost impossible to secure a decent tenement in a respectable neighborhood.

Now, however, a philanthropist has come forward who proposes to build a six-story apartment house in the borough of Bronx, where children will be eagerly welcome. It will be called The Nursery—happy name -and it will have a garden on the roof, open to the sky, but safely enclosed on all sides to prevent the little ones from falling to the ground below. In addition, it will have a play-room in the basement, where there will be various appliances for giving the children pleasure indoors, such as seesaws, rocking-horses and swings. That edifice will be a juvenile paradise and will not lack for tenants, though sometimes they may not be able to hear themselves talk. We would suggest that the floors and walls be made sound proof, for even a parent does not like to listen always to the hilarious noise of his own offspring.

But the builder is full of the milk human kindness, for he not only provides all these pleasurable accommo dations, but he offers prizes for unusual increases in the infantile population. For instance, the father of new-born triplets is released from paying rent for six months. and a man who is fortunate or unfortunate enough to own more babies than this at one birth, gets a receipted bill for rent for a year without money and without price. The father of one babe born in The Nursery, however, only goes free of meeting his rental obligations for a single month.

Here then is a landlord after Theodore Roosevelt's own heart, a real estate manipulator who puts his desire for the increase of the population above his wish for gain, thus helping his brethren to follow the Biblical injunction without regard to filthy lucre. But has he considered what it is going to

cost him for repairs. The bump of destructiveness is very largely developed in girls and boys-in the latter particularly, though The Nursery may have a soothing influence on young nerves, and the children who enjoy its privileges may be something better than little animals whose consciences have not been developed. However, this model tenement building, as we have already intimated, will not lack for applicants for rooms, and perhaps the Bronx philanthropist has solved a problem that long has troubled social reformers. May the innocents within the walls of The Nursery live long and prosper!

Extracting Honey.

Which is more profitable, comb or extracted honey? That is largely a question of circumstances and location. In some locations and seasons comb honey would be the most profitable, but taking it altogether, the extracted would be more profitable, for when there is a small honey flow, and you have the extracting combs, the bees have no comb to build and they can spend their whole time gathering honey; when, if they had to build the comb, they would get but little honey, and perhaps not get that in marketable condition. F. E. HERMAN. Englewood, N. J.

Experiments recently made in France for the purpose of ascertaining the nutritive value of salt for sheep show that sheep which had been fed salt gained in weight 41 pounds more than those which received no salt. Moreover, the sheep which received

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The Milk Situation Improving.

Mr. Morse and I covered the entire line from Boscawen, N. H., to White River Junetion, Vt., including Andover, East Andover, West Andover, South Danbury, Danbury, Canaan, West Canaan, East Lebanon and part of Newport, N. H. On the line from Boscawen, N. H., to Lebanon, more than three quarters of the milk has been pledged. Seven-eighths of the producers as soon as they understand the plan join the company, believing it to be conservative and fair.
The work will be pushed rapidly in all sections of the territory, the stock certificates are now being mailed, also rating blanks, so that each member may state the number of cans he wishes to make, with a reasonable variation for the coming six months. The producers realize that an abnormal supply cannot be safely placed upon the market, and they will make care-W. A. HUNTER. ful ratings. Clerk Milk Producers Company.

P. S. As was expected, the contractors sent out for all the milk Aug. 1. They now take the full-rated production instead of eighty per cent. as at first. This result is in part owing to the backbone of those producers who refused to ship any milk for which full price was not to be paid.

The Best and Poorest Cows.

Professor Dean of the Ontario Dairy School, in addressing the Middlesex Farmers' Institute, said:

The dairy herd should be a constant study. Never try to conduct a dairy farm without studying the individuality of every cow. In the college herd, the best cow produced, last year, \$76 worth of butter-fat, and the poorest \$33 worth, and required just about as much feed as the former. The best cow gave ten thousand pounds of milk, and in the near future we hope to raise the average yield of the whole herd to eight thousand pounds. Two things, however, must be considered in valuing a cow-the quantity and quality of her product. In every stable or milk room there should be a spring balance, record chart and sample bottles. It is a good sign to see a dairy farmer have several cows to sell each year, for it is certain that all his cows are not as good as the best, and he should always be looking for something better. The farmer should follow the example of a celebrated English breeder of dogs who attributed his success to the fact that he bred a great many and hanged a great many. Among all the breeds there are good cows, but no one can tell by the breed or appearance of a cow whether she is a first-class heavy producer or just a medium-good cow.

Milk or Butter, Which?

Professor Farrington of Wisconsin in answering an inquiry in Hoard's Dairyman as to whether it were better to make the cream into butter on the farm or sell it to the factory to be made up, says:

"The question of making butter at the farm versus sending the milk to a creamery is one that each individual will have to decide for himself. The matter of profit obtained from either practice will depend entirely on local conditions. A creamery cannot be successfully operated without a fair supply of milk or cream and the price charged for making butter will depend a great deal on the amount of butter made at the factory. One making six hundred pounds of butter per day can be run for nearly the same cost as one making three hundred pounds per day. This will naturally reduce the price charged for making, so that a factory making six hundred pounds daily will be the better one for a farmer to patronize in case he has a choice in the matter. It is not possible, however, to make butter in a small factory when the expenses are nearly as great as they are in a large factory for the same price as demand will tend to somewhat lower figures for will be charged at the larger factory.

You will have to decide for yourself whether you prefer to devote your time and equipment to the making of butter rather than to the raising of crops and caring for the cows and thus produce a large quantity of milk which will be sent to the creamery to be manufactured into butter. But a farmer generally has to choose between the two courses, either keep a small herd and make his own butter, or a large herd and let the creamery make the butter. If you adopt the latter course you can keep track of the factory and see that it is dealing fairly with you, by owning and using Babcock tester at the farm and testing the milk or cream you may send to the factory.

Milk Plenty in Boston.

Figures issued by the Massachusetts Railroa Commissioners of railroad shipments into Bos-ton for July are basis of the estimate of a local newspaper that the daily supply averages a pint

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad brought 1,923,302 quarts of milk to Boston in July. The Boston & Albany brought in 1,370,446 quarts. The Boston & Maine brings in more than the other two put together. It draws from a larger field. Its shipments in June were over six miliion. July figures are not out yet from he Boston & Maine.

Deducting half a million quarts, to allow for

cople away from town for the vacation season leaves a conservative estimate of 5,500,000 quart for the Boston & Maine for July. This gives three roads a total of 8,793,748 quarts for

Suburban milk producers bring enough in their milk carts to swell the grand total to well over nine million quarts for the month of July, or a good average of three hundred thousand quarts a day.

Butter and Cheese Higher.

Although receipts are still large there is a decreasing tendency. Demand for choice grades is brisk, and prices have moved upward about half a cent; more than that on fancy grades, but less firsts and dairy, while lower grades show no special change. Some fancy tub butters are quoted at 19½ and 26 cents in boxes. Best dairy derate supply and selling readily. Box

and print butters are held firmly at quotations. on extra creamery the tone holds decidedly firm. The official quotation of the New York Mercantile Exchange has been raised to 18 cents. At 18 cents the offerings seem to be sufficient for the demand, although it is possible that of very high scoring butter may be put out at a slight premium. Good firsts are cleaning up reasonably well at 17 to 17 cents, but low grade firsts and seconds are still dragging at unimproved prices. We hear of no fur er export purchases of creamery butter, but iders are hoping that the moderate amount taken last week may be followed by some fur-ther buying. There is a good deal of stock here etrade would be very glad to see going out of the country. Selections of State dairy are firm, while the irregular qualities which com prise most of the supply, are moving slowly at easy prices. Western imitation creamery is dull and somewhat nominal, and there is little doing in process butter of current trade use. Factory is held with some confidence, and exporters are still inquiring for moderate quanti-

seem to be generally in very good condition. Some goods are being withdrawn to local storage on receivers' account, and there is considerable speculative buying by home-trade jobbers. Small cheese are receiving most attention, but there is also a moderate inquiry for fancy large, especially for colored. There is little export attention at the prices asked.

Members of the Eigin dairy board generally

attention at the prices asked.

Members of the Eigin dairy board generally incline to the belief that the situation now is favorable to a steady demand for all goods made from now on, and the make would show the norarom now on, and the make would show the nor-mal increase for the season. The complaint of quality is not so general, as late rains have helped the pastures. Sales for the week were 790,700 pounds. Official quotation firm at 17 cents; week ago 17 cents; year ago 19 cents,

Agricultural

New Buildings at Pennsylvania College Farmers of Pennsylvania may well cher ish a feeling of pride in their fine new agri cultural buildings at the State College These coasist of a main agricultural build ing, forming the front of the group; a dairy building in the rear, connected with the main building by a corridor; a building for the respiration-calorimeter, connected with the main building. Ground was formally broken for the dairy

building at the annual Commencement, 1903. This building is the rear wing shown in the cut. The building for the respiration-calorimeter has been in use for some time. The recent construction of the main building completed the group and gives the college what, it is believed, is one of the finest agricultural buildings in the United States. The buildings are in the Italian style and contain two stories above a high basement The base is of Hummelstown brownstone the superstructure of a rich Roman brick with terra cotta trimmings. The buildings are being constructed in the most substantial manner and will be fireproof through out. The corridors and workrooms in the dairy building will have tiled floors and a tile wainscot six feet high, the remainder of the interior finish being red oak. A tunnel connecting with the college heating plant serves to bring high and low-pressure steam and electricity to the building, which will be heated and ventilated by the warmed-air system. The machinery will be

Hay Doing a Little Better.

operated by electric power.

The hay situation looks fairly well this week old hay having been got out of the way to some extent and prices tending to advance. Arrivals of new hay have been put off because of the unfavorable weather, thus prolonging the market for old hay. The long spell of cloudy weather interfered, with the late hay harvest to some extent and will probably be responsible for fa larger proportion of poor quality hay than was at first expected. The Government report for August indicates a big hay crop everywhere and there will certainly be plenty of hay, good and bad, to fully supply the market. It is a question whether the prices have declined sufficiently to discount the abundance of the new crop. Prob

The new crop, so far as received, is reporting much better than the average of the last two seasons. At New York the surplus of old has been mostly taken up and the market is in much better condition for new arrivals. New straw is still in light supply, and prices hold well. At Boston receipts are light and prices a light to moderate arrivals and prices firm to strong. Southern markets are quiet with rather light receipts.

The Grain Markets Unsettled.

The high price of wheat has been drawing out ents and sales by growers, the markets being highly satisfactory, from the prolucers' point of view. Whether the price will hold for spring wheat, also, depends on further developments, including the extent of the shortage in Europe. It looks now as if the price had been forced a little too high. The poorer people in Europe have a way of reducing their purchase of wheat, when very costly, and substituting rye and other cheap, home-grown grain. To maintain present price level requires a brisk foreign dethe bulk of the crop.

The oat crop has been secured tion, as a rule, and is large, but the harvester is showing disappointing returns in winter wheat, and that crop has been reduced in estimates. The future of corn depends mainly on warm waiting condition, with prices fluctuating in sym pathy with wheat.

Potatoes Steady.

Potatoes are still in full supply, but showing no special increase over last week, and price hold about steady. A fair quotation by the bar-rel in large lots at \$2 or in bulk lots by carload, sixty-five cents per bushel. The New York mar ket is likewise about steady at last week's quota-

The marketing of the Long Island potato cror has been interfered with by a scarcity of cars. Farmers are selling the early crop at fifty cents a bushel and dealers are buying as rapidly as they can secure the cars. Several large shipments have been made to Cuba and the West Indies for

seed purposes.

New York State potato growers complain of damage from blight which is likely to cause considerable loss to the late crop. The vines are less well advanced than last year at this time, so that the blight may do more injury. The main crop is not expected to reach market before October. The indications are for a large crop. Reports from the great potato State of Michigan also indicate a full yield, acreage being larger than last year and the crop a full one.

Crop and Produce News.

With reference to the next Argentine wheat crop, which was then in process of planting, the editor of the Review of the River Plate, July 2, says: "The rain that fell on Tuesday and Wednesday throughout the grain belt has virtually saved the situation, and the prospects for next season's crop are now considerably brighter. The long spell without rain had made the ground so hard that in places plowing could not tinued. The frosts also did son ne harm, though ot as much as some would make believe The 1904 wheat crop of the Northwest Territories of Canada, as indicated by the condition July 20, was hypothetically estimated by the

els, against 16,029,149 bushels last year. The receipts of cattle (not including calves) in Chicago for the seven months ending July 31, 1904, were 1,725,233, an increase of 148,661 head ver receipts for the same period last year. Of the 301,768,096 pounds of cheese imported into the United Kingdom in 1903, 68.6 per cent. came from Canada, 13.4 per cent. from the United States, 11.2 per cent. from Holland and 6.8 per

cent. from all other sources combined.
Of the apples imported into the United Kingdom in 1903, upwards of fifty-two per cent. came cent. from Canada. Portugal furnished about 4.5 per cent., Australia about four per cent., Belgium about 2.5 per cent., and all other countries combined less than four per cent.

Government Crop Report Favorable.

The monthly report of the chief of the bureau of statistics of the Department of Agriculture will show the condition of corn on Aug. 1 to have been 87.3, as compared with 86 4 last mo 78.7 on Aug. 1, 1903, 86.5 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year August average of 83.5. Preliminary returns indicate a winter wheat rop of about 333,400,000 bushels, or an average porters are still inquiring for moderate quantities; outside quotation, however, is extreme.

The cheese market is higher under strong inerior advices and a steady good demand on
ceal account. The arrivals are moderate and



CAP'N ERI.

Frontispiece from "Cap'n Eri," by Joseph C. Lincoln. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co.

sponding date in 1902, and a ten-year August average of 81.2. The average condition of the oats crop on Aug.

1 was 86.6, as compared with 89.8 last month, 79.5 on Aug. 1, 1903, 89 4 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year August average of 82.7. The average condition of barley on Aug. 1 was 88.1, against 88.5 one month ago, 83.4 on Aug. 1, 1903, 90.2 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a

ten-year average of 83.2. The average condition of spring rye on Aug. 1 was 91.8, as compared with 90.8 one month ago 87.2 on Aug. 1, 1903, 90.5 at the corresponding

date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 86.2. The acreage of buckwheat is less than that of st year by about 10,800 acres, or 1.3 per cen The average condition of buckwheat on Aug. 1 was 92.8, as compared with 93.9 on Aug. 1, 1903 91.4 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a tenyear average of 90.3.

The average condition of tobacco on Aug. 1

82 9 on Aug. 1, 1903, and a five-year average of 81.1.
The average condition of potatoes on Aug. 1 was 94 1, as compared with 93.9 one month ago,

was 83.9, as compared with 85.3 one month ago

87.2 on Aug. 1, 1903, 94 8 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 84.6. Preliminary returns Indicate an increase of 0 2 dition of timothy hay on Aug. 1 was 94, as compared with 92.2 on Aug. 1, 1903, 90 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a nine-year average of 85. Reports as to the production of clover indi eate that nearly a full crop will be harvested. In oint of quality the crop of clover is well up to

igh medium grade. As figured by Statistician Brown of the Prod uce Exchange, the Government report indicates a yield of 334,400,000 bushels of winter wheat comparing with the July estimate of 371,044,000 bushels, and with last year's harvest of 399,867,250 bushels. Mr. Brown's estimate on winter wheat contains this qualification: "August acreage, and necessarily outturn, subject to correction after the exact area is known. Area here assumed unchanged." The indication on spring wheat is for a crop of 272,539,000 bushels against last month's indication of 293,108,000 bushels and a crop of 237,954,585 bushels in 1903 Total estimated wheat crop, 605,939,000 bushels The indication on corn is for a harvest of 2,564. 841,000 bushels, comparing with a harvest last year of 2,244,176,625 bushels.

Vermont Cattle King. Few are aware of the size of the business cou

acted by W. A. Ricker of St. Johnsbury, Vt dealer in cattle, whose produce reports hav been for many years a feature of the PLOUGH-MAN's market columns. Starting twenty-one years ago in Peacham, Mr. Ricker has built up a shipping business in live stock that is not equaled by any firm or individual in New England. Ten years ago he went to St. Johnsbur and is now one of the influential business men the place, carrying on quietly a business that is steadily mounting to gigantic proportions, as the following figures from the local paper will show

The number of cattle handled in the year 1903 1904 was 5643, calves 23,145, sheep 22,745, hoggs 18,870, and the amount paid out for same was \$781,000. Mr. Ricker has about sixty men on the road buying live stock, and these buyers cover all the territory in Caledonia, Orleans and Franklin counties. He handles ninety per cent. of all live stock bought on the Passumpsic division of the Boston & Maine Railroad from Newport to White River Junction, and on the St. Johnshui and Lake Champlain division of the Boston Maine road from Swanton to Lunenburg.

That he is recognized as a buyer of large proportions is shown by the fact that the railroa gives him the initial right to the use of thirty Aside from a few carloads of she bought in Canada, the buying operations are largely conducted in Vermont. The shipments and New Haven, Ct., and largely to Swift & Co. Like most cattle dealers, Mr. Ricker also conducts a large herding busi-

Provision Markets Quiet. The meat situation shows no pronounce

change, the strike having apparently small effect on present prices. The pork supply has been rather light with prices higher at times, yet averaging about as previously quoted. The kill of hogs at Boston was only nineteen thousand, compared with twenty-five thousand last week and twenty-five thousand for the corresponding

Fresh beef is very quiet, with prices easy. The arrivals of fresh beef were somewhat larger. The total for the week was 137 cars for Bo nd seventy-nine cars for export, a total of 216 cars; preceding week, ninety-nine cars for Boston and eighteen cars for export, a total of 117 cars; same week a year ago, 165 cars for Boston and 128 cars for export, a total of 293

The Department of Commerce reports that ou of 18,276 men at work in Chicago houses only 3605 are former union men, while 26,624 are out on strike. Lambs and muttons have been quiet all th

week and prices show very little change. The supply is not large and the demand comes pretty near cleaning the market up well. There is a quiet request for poultry, but price are firmly held, with choice lots not in oversup

Literature.

We have before had occasion to commend the popular editions of the rare and famous books, of which Pierce Egan's "The Life of an Actor" is one. The particular feature of these reprints which distinguishes them from others is the reproduction of all the illustrations appearing in the original issues; illustrations which in many cases are as famous, if not more so, than the text of the books. As is the case with many of the the well-known art critic of this city, in a other books in this series, the pictures in

"The Life of an Actor" are in color, alough in addition to the twenty-seven full-page colored plates by Theodore Lane, there are several designs on wood. Pierce Egan, author of "Life in London," "Tom and Jerry," etc., dedicated "The Life of an Actor" to Edmund Kean, Esq., and a very happy dedication it is. The story itself is that of the experience of Peregrine Proteus, a stage-struck young man who could not be dissuaded from adopting the stage as his means of livelihood after witnessing John Kemble's performance of "Hamlet." He first joins a private theatrical company, makes his debut, is applauded to the echo, and becomes theatrically mad. Embarked on his career as a strolling player he has various experiences both on the stage and off, which Mr. Egan gives in detail, with an abundance of notes and frequent quotation of verse. After a series of ups and downs, which did not seem to discourage him from remaining in the profession, Peregrine Proteus makes a name for himself as a thespian, elopes with a comely maiden, and eventually becomes a the author of several nature books which theatrical manager. Originally issued in bave come to be regarded as authorities. 182%, this book partakes of the characteristics of the books of that day, "longwindedness," yet there is a subtle humor and a pleasing fancy about the account of this fictitious actor's adventures which leads us to read through to the end. The colored illustrations are a notable feature of the book, portraying as they do the various steps in the career of the central character. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price,

Mrs. Theodore Thomas tells her experi ences with her "home-made" garden which ornaments her modest country home located among New Hampshire's rugged mountains in this little book. It is not a book of cientific advice, although amateurs may find an abundance of information between the covers. Started when just recovering from a long period of invalidism, and when her husband, Theodore Thomas, was in need of out-of-door life, the garden grew from a collection of "black-eyed Susans, poked into the ground to cover an unsightly wall, until a list of the shrubs, vines, flowers and weeds cultivated by the author comprises over 150 items. "Felsengarten (The Garden of Rocks), as it was called, sprang up amidst most unpromising suroundings. Situated on a wild, rock-strewn nountainside untamed by the hand of man. n a climate where frosts come every month in the year, and without artificial assistance in planning and developing the garden, it s a rather remarkable achievement for a woman, and she writes most delightfully of her wholesome fad, her good luck and her misfortunes. The volume, although not strictly a nature book, is redolent with the ove of birds and wild animals, and out-ofdoor life in general.

It was misguided zeal at first-this plantng of the garden-but our author profited by her mistakes, and ever cheered by sympathetic and co-operating husband she oon had a collection of shrubs, vines and flowers which were a constant source of delight to herself and a source of envy to many of her friends. First she had to discover the great secret of successful flower growing, namely, that before planting anything the bed must be dug to the depth of about two feet, all the stones, roots and other foreign matter taken out, and the soil crumbled until it is fine and mellow. Unles one is willing to take this trouble at the start, it is futile to plant at all, for even black-eyed Susans, the worst of weeds, will not grow in an unprepared bed. She also discovered that the texture of the soil is the most important thing about it. As for advice from experts or "Wise Ones," as she calls them, it was most difficult to follow, inas much as the manure, wood ashes, deep sand, moist loam, etc., which they recommended were not at hand. Again experience taught her that one must dry seeds thoroughly in the sun till they are ripe and sow them in fine, well-prepared earth if one wants them to germinate and sprout. Soon she began to receive the warm congratulations from her flower-loving friends, and then came the exchange of seeds and plants, until her garden became a veritable album. She tells us about seeding, landscape gardening, eleentary pruning in language free from didacticism. After having planted suffi-ciently in the vicinity of the mountain ome, she cast about for other worlds to conquer, and thus it was that wild garden ing was added to her gardening mania. The ne closes with a collection of practical hints, which will prove of service to any one nterested in the subject, and surely this book of Mrs. Thomas' will make many new converts to the garden "craze." There are several illustrations from photographs in the book. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50 net.)

Edwin A. Abbey's conception of "Th Holy Grail," as depicted in his frieze deco ration in the Boston Public Library, is de scribed and interpreted by Sylvester Baxter book just published. Mr. Abbey, it ap-

pears, was the first to choose the story of and restraint, while an hereditary taint is the Grail as the inspiration for an impor-tant decorative work. Yet this great artist first had another subject in contemplation, and the idea of the Holy Grail grew into his mind and possessed itself of him in con-sequence of his researches in relation to the theme first suggested. His original purpose, according to Mr. Baxter, was to depict in a series of symbolic panels "The Sources of Modern Literature," just as Mr. Sargent had chosen "The Sources of the Christian Religion" for his theme. While investigating the subject and searching for material Mr. Abbey became more and more impressed with the legend of the Holy Grail as offering a motive peculiarly adapted to his ends.

YHAHUU

The Holy Grail is the symbol of spiritual enlightenment: the wisdom that guides men to shape their lives to right needs, that their souls may grow towards perfection, and that those thus directed may guide their fellows in the same path. "This," says Mr. Baxter, "is the main function of human knowledge. That this is the aim and the end of the knowledge which comes from learning is a truth that finds eloquent expression throughout the beautiful library building." Mr. Baxter then devotes a chapter to "The Legend in Literature," in which he enumerates the different appearances of this legend in folk-lore and literature, the most notable appearance being, of course, in Tennyson's poem. He also makes a comparison with Wagner's "Parsifal." In his depiction of the quest, Mr. Abbey did not follow the work of some one author, but rather chose to make his interpretation

To follow the course of the legend, as shown by Mr. Abbey's paintings through the diverse depictions is, for the spectator, no easy matter, says Mr. Baxter, although he considers it something extremely interesting to do, and thinks it well on the whole that the task should not be without difficulties to the beholder. A subject that has taken years of thought and work on the part of the artist cannot well be taken into comprehension in as many minutes. Mr. Baxter then describes the fifteen panels in their order as they appear in the delivery room of the Public Library. He throws no little light on the subject as a whole, and his lescriptions of the various panels of the frieze are concise but vivid. Mr. Baxter yields a facile pen, and although the subject treated is not a new one, his book is one which all ardent admirers of Mr. Abbey's great work may well possess. It is not, however, illustrated. (Boston: Curtis & Cameron. Price, \$1.50.) There are those who ridicule the idea of

etting to music the notes of wild birds,

and so far as we know there has not here-tofore been published a book in which

musical notation has been exclusively em-

ployed to express a bird's song. If any one

is qualified to provide us with a handbook on wild birds and their music, with a description of the character and music of birds for the purpose of identifying the ommon species, it is F. Schuyler Mathews, great orchestra. His book is filled with the musical sayings of American birds, a literal transcription, as perfect as possible, of the songs of talented songsters. Naturally a book of this character, filled as it is with musical scores and all the language of the musical adept, will prove rather puzzling to one who does not read music readily, but a musical key and glossary has been provided, and the reader. by close study and infinite patience, ought to be able to identify almost any bird that may be uttering his little song, even if the songster is hidden by the leaves of a tree. We who have been accustomed to the use of syllables in identifying our feathered friends are told by Mr. Mathews that they that they are wholly inadequate if not extremely unscientific; yet it was by "Old Sam Peabody, Peabody, Peabody many of us first singled out the whitethroated sparrow from the other sparrows. As bird songs are composed of a certain number of realtered tones, and a limited de gree of pitch, there is, in the opinion of the author of this book, but one way to record them,-upon the musical staff. "It is a fal lacy to suppose that the music of the wild bird has been, or is, unprogressive," to quote from the book. "Through thousands of years it has advanced to its pres ent torm, yet there is every evidence today that progression has been nihi ad rem. The fact is the bird has not arrived; there is still no point to his song. He makes a fine start, but he nearly always fails to finish on the tonic. or, for that matter, anywhere at all." Again the author says: " Every bird sings his own song; no two sing exactly alike. A sharp and retentive ear for musical form cannot fail to recognize those subtle differences of tone and expression which make the song of every singer unique. For lack of intimate acquaintance with the music of a particular bird we think he sings just like the next one. Why? Do all roosters have the same crow? No, any farmer knows better than that. And does the youthful rooster sing as well as the old one? Never Only one thing stands as unalterable in the song of a given species,—that is, mechanica rhythm; the rooster's crow, therefore, will Having argued that every individual sings his own song, the author proceeds to explain his musi key, a most important chapter in the book, especially to those who do not read music. He states that in identify ing a bird's song more depends upon the ability of the ear to discriminate difference of rhythm than differences of tone; fo every species follows its own unalterable law in rhythmic time, no matter how differ ent are the songs of birds of the same species The explanatory chapter is followed by glossary of the common musical terms, after which the author takes up different specie of birds, reproducing their notes on the musical staff. Mention should be made of the very excellent colored illustrations of the more common species of birds which are scattered through the book. The compact size of the volume makes it especially valuable for field use. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$2.00 net.) In his new novel, "The Letter H. Charles Felton Pidgin lays his scenes on the

upper Hudson, Lake George and New York ity, and it is a tale of mystery as well as of fashionable and newspaper life. The psychological element in the story is of an extraordinary character, and the relations between the heroine and a brilliant musician are treated with remarkable insight

Painkiller CRAMP

used with unusual skill in a way that interests without repelling. The conclusion is quite unexpected, and is concealed with artistic results that heighten the absorbing interest of a novel in which there are a series of dramatic scenes that never violate the modesty of nature. The strange relationship between two brothers is managed with unusual cleverness, and their different fates cannot fall to make an impression upon the reader. It is a romance beginning with the civil war and ending with the present time, in which the characters are clearly defined and admirably contrasted, and it gives glimpses of human nature that are strictly true to nature. It has no historical significance like "Blennerhasset," by the same author, and it is quite different in all its developments from Quincy Adams Sawyer," but in a new vein it shows Mr. Pidgin has the gift of the orn story-teller. (New York: G. W. Dilingham Company. Price, \$1.50.)

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culosis in Canada is about nine thousand. -The horey bee lives almost all over where flowers supply the nectar it quires, except in the Amazon basin, in most which the bee is not found. The bee, therefore, is distributed all over our country, though very sparsely in the dry and unforested regions of the West. It is wholly absent in the cold and most of the desert parts of the world.

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blishers, ton, Mass. IILLER h-topped NS.

PING. A YEAR

ke \$500 a year and Houses, r; Setting the and Care of r Poultry for ks, Geese and d Incubators; NY, Mass.

Doultry.

Capons and Chicken Profits.

few years ago there was much said about the better prices paid for capons and the greater weight they attained. The operation is easily enough performed with proper instruments, but so many went into it that there was not demand for all the capons that were put on the market. Since that time a well-fattened chicken at six the old has usually sold at as high a per pound as a capon at a year old or and the increase in weight scarcely pays for the cost of the extra months of

is easy to raise and bring to a market size five or six times as many chickens as the number of hens kept over winter, and I known a person to hatch out and raise more than ten times as many. But if only four times as many are raised it will be a safe estimate that about one-half will be cockerels that can be marketed. About one-half the pullets will be needed to take the place of the old fowl sold, and they ald be chosen as the best of the lot. There are often people who want pullets in the fall and are willing to pay a little more than market value for them, but if such cus-tomers do not appear, they may also go to the market. Then the old fowl will sell

At the Canadian Experiment Station they found that it required about twenty-five cents worth of food to grow a chicken from one pound weight to six pounds for Plymouth Rocks or Brahmas, or five cents a pound. It may cost a little more in Massachusetts where grain costs more, but as they sell at fifteen to twenty cents a pound alive from two to six pounds in weight in the fall, there is certainly a margin for profit. The eggs and poultry used at home should be credited at the market price or higher, for if they were bought for the table they would cost the retail price, and often prove far inferior to those produced at home.

Chickens can be profitably hatched out and raised every month in the year if they can be given shade in July and August, or kept warm enough in the winter months, yet the three spring months are called the best, and the three autumn months are nearly as good. It is true that the fall chickens will not lay until spring, but in warm houses they can be kept growing all winter, and the chickens are salable as broilers or roasters as soon as they are large enough, or they will lay well in the spring when eggs are wanted for hatching, and those who sell eggs from fancy-bred fowl often keep pullets hatched in August or September to supply the demand, getting better than winter prices for their eggs. M. F. AMES. Massachusetts.

Meat as Chick Food.

In a recent report of experiments in feeding chicks, the Rhode Island Experiment Station says:

"The use of the proper proportion of animal food will pay a handsome profit through decreased mortality and increased weight of the chicks. In feeding bear in mind that chicks in a state of nature spend practically all of their working bours in search of food, and that they do not fill their crops in ten minutes every two hours. Feeding should be, as far as the time of the attendant renders profitable, a continuous process, but by no means a continuous

'The experiment which led up to this conclusion was with an incubator hatch of 219 chickens. These were separated into lots of about fifty each and placed in similar brooders. For thirty days all conditions were kept alike except the rations. Pen A was fed a balanced ration of grains, meat and green food. The chicks grew and thrived, and not one chick showed symptoms of digestive disorder. The deaths mal food was withheld; the deaths were 9.5 per cent., of which seventy-five per cent. August, with Moore's Early two or three day had bowel trouble. Pen C was fed on grain alone, all animal food and all green food 1. Concords and Delawares will not be ready being or itted from the action of the control being omitted from the ration; the deaths were 32.7 per cent., of which 76.5 per cent. showed digestive trouble. In pen D all grain food was omitted; the deaths of chicks were 63.7 per cent., of which 85.8 per cent. showed bowel trouble. All the living chicks were weighed at the close of the test, and pen A showed the greatest average weight for all breeds.

This experiment shows conclusively that outside of the brooding and conditions during incubation chicks may be killed by improper feeding. Where one does not wish to buy the prepared beef scraps, the bones and scraps from the table will go far towards feeding the baby chicks at first if put in shape so they can eat them."

Eggs at Firm Prices.

The situation is about the same as last week, only more so. Good to extra nearby eggs sell readily at strong prices, showing a tendency to advance. Much of the Western stock is heated, grades poor and quoted below best nearby.

At New York there is fair sale for positively fancy goods, of which the supply continues light For medium and lower qualities trade is dull, and there has been some accumulation of these, for which holders are anxious to find an outlet; prices are without quotable change. Some movement in refrigerator eggs at 19 to 20 cents for May and June and 20½ to 21 cents for April's.

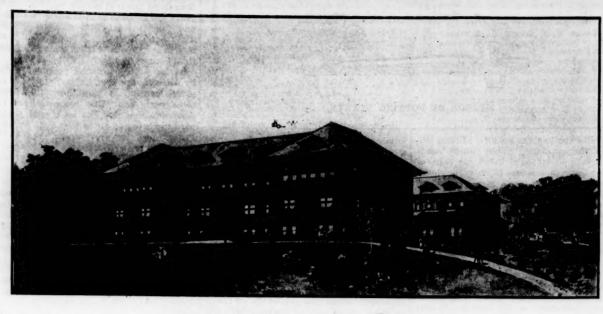
The cold-storage men who have been putting eggs away in the refrigerators feel quite confident over the outlook. It is estimated that over the outlook. It is estimated that 750,000 cases are in storage at Chitago, but were mostly bought at a price showing a at present market quotations, after design storage charges. Demand continues active and most dealers believe that the storage will be taken care of all right by

borticultural.

Fruit News.

Reports received from fruit-growing sections throughout western Maryland and the Cumber-land valley indicate that this will be the best many years for owners of orchards and of fruit. Plams are unusually plentiful quantities are shipped from the South or the graduantities are shipped from the South point an orchards to the Eastern markets and so to Pittsburg. Pears and apples are also ention, while the peach yield will be heavy. The Cape Cod cranberry harvest is close at and, and it will probably be a good one, despite a reports of great damage by June frosts. A aservative estimate is that the total crop in ymouth County will exceed that of one year 0, which was above the average. The new reage coming into bearing this year will offset closes by frost.

Chester R. Lawrence: "It is seldom that we get in three successive seasons what is termed a good apple crop,' but such appears to be the case; and if nothing happens between now and case; and if nothing happens between now and harvest time, we will have a third consecutive season of a good apple yield. From my reports it appears to be a yield generally distributed through the principal sections of the country. New England and New York, the sections most figured on in the export trade, appear to have



PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS.

when fat for about as much as their year's feed has cost, leaving the eggs and chickens son when sound judgment and carefulness in marketing will especially count—more than in other years—in getting full value for the crop."

The abburger in getting full value for the crop."

The abburger is growing has been established, with the result that Georgia has largely increased the number of its peach-bearing trees, while in the other States there has been a diminution in the number. The cabbage crop of northern and western New York is expected to be a large one. Farm-ers planted heavily as a result of the high prices

Exports of apples have already begun in a small way. Reports indicate a light crop of the kinds usually depended upon for early export, the supply in other years having come largely from the region along the Hudson river, and exporters this year are obliged to look elsewhere to rearly apples. The first apple shipment from for early apples. The first apple shipment from Boston left Aug. 9 with 691 barrels for Liverpoo

for early applies.

Boston left Aug. 9 with 691 barrels to.

The first shipment last year was on Aug. 6, with
270 barrels for the same port.

Mr. Hale reports that the peach crop of Connecticut is now in much better condition than was anticipated in the early spring. Mr. Hale says he expects to gather eighteen thousand baskets from his orchard at Seymour in the in Naugatuck valley. The orchard is situated on the uplands, and it sustained little damage from the excessive cold of last winter.

The apple exports for the week ending Aug. 6 amounted to 1089 barrels, all of which were shipped from the port of New York. Liverpool will receive 853 barrels, London 102 barrels and gred Gasgow 134 barrels. For the same week a year ago the exports amounted to 1732 barrels.

Colborne is the great apple centre of Ontario.

Coast Line for the entire movement of Coast Line for the season of 1903, again for this year of 908 cars.

Though the yield was heavier this year, the prices were not so good. It is figured that an average of \$65 per car would be a fair valuation for this season, counting over one thousand good-sized melons to the car.

On this basis the value of the wasternel or the coast Line for the

There are probably more apple buyers there than in any other place in Canada. From a very small beginning in 1878, when about 3860 barrels were shipped, the business has grown, until now about two hundred thousand barrels of apples are shipped annually from Colborne, Grafton and Brighton. It is estimated that Colborne apple buyers cleared up \$100,000 last season. One has an idea of the extent of the trade when it is said that there is a storage capacity for eighty thousand barrels in Colborne alone.

Killing frost visited northern Wisconsin Aug. 7, doing serious damage on the cranberry marshes. The average crop of Wood County is about fifteen thousand barrels, which sells for about \$7 a barrel. One-half of this crop, some of the cranberry men report, has been destroyed. Thermometers on the marshes registered 21°

Rather Light Grape Yield. W. N. Wise: "The western New York grape crop will be fair in both quantity and quality. It is expected that the output will total about four thousand cars, and they will begin to move to other markets about the latter part of Septem-

The Southern Michigan Fruit Association reports: "At present we have on our vines about fifty per cent. of a crop, or about one thousand carloads. The early grapes are full grown and are changing color. Concords are doing nicely, and all kinds bid fair to be as nice fruit as ever grew. Bunches are large and very compact, with berries also large and fine. Champions will be ready for shipment about the twentieth of

until the fifth to tenth of September. We shall pack as usual in eight-pound and four-pound

American Fruit for Australia.

California fruit is being successfully shipped to Australia in cold storage. The season there is late winter and demand is good. Last week one of the largest fruit shipments of the season left San Francisco for Sydney. The shipment consisted of sixteen thousand cases of miscellaneous fruit, mostly peaches, plums and pears. The whole cargo was packed in the new Stephens carrier and is expected to arrive safely and in good condition.

More Apple Reports.

The apple report for the Orange Judd weeklies indicates an apple crop of moderate amount and quite uneven, some localities indicating a short-age to a heavy extent, while elsewhere the crop is good. The shortage is located mostly in the Onlo, Mississippi and Missouri valleys, the region which was also short last year. The big crops are mostly in the commercial districts, and the outlook is better East and West. As compared with last year, a considerably larger crop is in-dicated in northern New England and New York. Nova Scotia, it is said, promises to exceed the big yield of last year. The crop of Michigan is also placed as larger than last year. The crop of New placed as larger than last year. The crop of New York as a whole is estimated ahead of last year, but differently distributed, being light in the east and heavy in the west of the State. New Jersey is given as below last year's crop and Pennsylvania is credited with a light crop in the west and south, but a fairly good crop in the Susquehanna and Schuylkill valleys. The Ohio crop is stated to be slightly larger than last year, and West Virginia about the same. Maryland and Virginia indicate a very short crop off-setting a big yield in those States last year. In Ontario the total yield is indicated as somewhat below that of last year, although summer and fall varieties are doing well. The average for all the States is placed "at somewhat below last year's volume, but in spite of a decrease in the total apple crop, when measured what below last year's volume, but in spite of a decrease in the total apple crop, when measured by volume only, the prospect is fair for a somewhat larger volume of barreling apples," the reason being that the bulk of the crop is this year in localities where it will be barreled and sent to market. This report differs from that given out by this paper the previous week, mainly in crediting Michigan and the Lake region with a full crop, a rating which seems to us far too large in view of the discouraging reports sent by our correspondents from that region. The Nova Scotia crop appears also to be overestimated. In the United States we do not believe the total supply of commercial not believe the total supply of commercia apples, at least of the winter kinds, will be larger than last, but rather somewhat less. The price, however, may be as low or even lower, because of the lighter demand expected from

Georgia Peaches. Georgia has held the lead in the production of

of its peach-bearing trees, while in the other States there has been a diminution in the number of trees. In the fall of 1901, the number of peach New York is expected to be a large one. Farmers planted heavily as a result of the high prices prevailing last season. The cool, moist weather has been favorable and the crop promises well throughout the whole section. Prices for advance sales are quoted at \$5 to \$6 per ton, but many growers are unwilling to part with their product at this price, and are holding for a reasonable advance.

Exports of annies have already begin in a state of trees that she is likely to continue to be the peach State par excellence for an indefinite

J. H. Hale reports that the Georgia crop was so big that it glutted the market. He figures out that one-third of the crop was marketed at a substantial profit, another third at cost and the balance of the crop at a loss.

The Southern Melon Crop.

of Georgia for this year will be over \$170,000 net to the producers.

One explanation of the lower price of melons is to be found in the large peach crop. Markets which buy melons freely when fruits are not so plentiful invest less freely when Georgia peaches can be obtained in such quantities. In other words, when the supply of peaches is large, it tends to decrease the demand for melons. Another reach was the larger grop.

Cranberries a Mixed Outlook.

The cranberry crop of New Jersey is reported much below the big yield of last year. Some reports say that the crop will be reduced one-half. Regarding the Wisconsin cranberry outlook, secretary W. H. Fitch says:

"Up to present time conditions have been fairly satisfactory to the growers, but the season is backward and rain is needed to supply ponds with sufficient reserve to protect the crop from frost. As to prospective prices there is a wide

frost. As to prospective prices there is a wide range from pessimist to optimist. The former finds times not so good as last year, and on ac-count of some losses last season by imprudent buying thinks prices will rule at the start at least a shade below last year's figures. The more cheerful, however, predict fully as good a market for a sound, well packed, full one hundred-quart He finally placed his affections on a colbarrel believing that the demand will exceed that of former times, and that after the current dis-turbing elements have run their natural course

Connecticut Peaches.

pack as usual in leight-pound and four-pound baskets. The peach crop is light, but we will have a few cars."

The peach crop in Connecticut seems to be turning out rather better than expected. Orchards on lowlands were pretty well done for, but many of the hill orchards promise a crop not very large in quantity, but of good quality and appearance. The early ones are ready for harvest this week.

Manure Made from Muck.

useful has been due to faulty management in part. It has been put with another ni-

pounds of plain phosphate. These materi-

man in all ages has done so, save the modern rankee whose rotation in pastures is grass,

Rotation alone will greatly increase our crops. In a four years rotation trial, I found the fifth year when the second round was started: That wheat after wheat unmanured gave per acre 13.91 bushels. Wheat after wheat manured gave per acre 24.28 bushels. That wheat in rotation unmanured gave per acre 30.16 bushels. Wheat in rotation manured gave per acre 38.08 bushels.-J. W. Sanborn, Gilmanton, N. H.

The Saunterer. I was sitting on the piazza of a house

overlooking the harbor and Hingham Bay last week and was much amused to see the birds, after the lawn in front of me had been well watered, gather in numbers to eat the worms that had come up to enjoy eat the worms that had come up to enjoy the moisture. The quail and the woodcock were apparently on very good terms with each other, and firted together as if they enjoyed their companionship, but the robins kept apart and were evidently at enmity with their feathered neighbors. These bipeds, like many human ones, want the whole earth, and would drive every other creature from it if they had the power. The robin is a pretty cherry robber, but he is the embodiment of selfishness, and sometimes I think that his red breast is a symbol that he wants the blood of all other living whole earth, and would drive every other creature from it if they had the power. Georgia has held the lead in the production of peaches for the Eastern market since 1902, and it appears to be a yield generally distributed through the principal sections of the country. New England and New York, the sections most figured on in the export trade, appear to have ample yields, although some reports received, especially in New England, state a 'shy' bear-specially when he is served on the production of peach state in the production of the Eastern market since 1902, and the production of peach state in the production of the Eastern market since 1902, and the production of the Eastern market since 1902, and the production of selfishness, and sometimes I think that his red breast is a symbol that he wants the blood of all other living ago the order of the chief peach-producing States ago the order of the chief peach-producing States ago the order of the chief peach-producing States ago the order of the chief peach state in the Union. The supremacy has the embodiment of selfishness, and sometimes I think that his red breast is a symbol that he wants the blood of all other living that he wants the blood of all other living ago the order of the chief peach-producing States ago the order of the chief peach-p

evokes of the departed glories of Taft's at Point Shirley!

Speaking of the late O. A. Taft, or Gus Taft, as he was familiarly called, I remember having a conversation with him one night, after one of his incomparable fish and game dinners, regarding the changes that had taken place in what is now the business section of Boston, and the great advances in real estate values there.

"Ah," he said, "Mr. Saunterer, if your father and I had only bought property in the vicinity of Congress and Milk streets

forty years ago, when we were young, how wealthy we would have become!" "Why didn't you do so?" I naturally asked.

"Because," replied the genial Taft, with a sly twinkle in his eye, "we did not have the money then, and were scratching about to obtain the fourpences and the ninepences which were then in circulation instead of the nickels and the dimes of later days."

I wonder if any man nowadays recalls the twelve and a half and the six and a quarter cent pieces of the forties, and how they decreased in value when they were rubbed smooth by constant change of ownership. They were harder to get rid of than the smooth nickel which the street-car conductors try to shove off on passengers.

By the way, does any veteran remember the days when his mother used to talk about paying two and six, three and nine and four and six for the material to make a dress, using the financial nomenciature which came to us from good old colony times when we lived under the king?

Whenever I pass a policeman nowadays who looks as if he were overfed, and is clothed in a handsome uniform, I hark back in thought to 1858 when patrolmen got two dollars a day, lieutenants two dollars and a half, and captains three dollars, with a vacation of seven days in the summer. Now, with greatly increased pay, the bluecoated guardians of the law are constantly grumbling over what they consider their small salaries, and to my mind they are not half as efficient as were their brothers of forty-six years ago who could be found always on their beats. Now patrolmen are often as difficult to discover as the proverbial needle in the hay stack.

When I was in the South, not so long ago, heard this tale of an old darkey verging on eighty years of age, who was looking for a He finally placed his affections on a colored beauty named Mary Jane, and he dispatched a carrier to the shire town to business will steadily increase. Of course this is mere conjecture, but take out the speculative spirit and the world would be dull."

particle a carrier to the shire town to obtain a marriage license. The messenger is mere conjecture, but take out the speculative spirit and the world would be dull." Recent accounts of the Mas-achusetts crop indicate a moderately good average total yield, despite early losses from spring frost.

Connecticut Peaches. discovered that a mistake had been made, and he indignantly shouted:

"Why, I ain't a-goin' to marry Almiry. I want Mary Jane Simpkins for my wife, so you'll have to go back and get dat license

changed, you stupid nigger."
"Can't do dat, unless you give me anudder three dollars for a new one," was

Muck, like manure, is made from vegetable matter, and is substantially as rich in nitrogen. Failure to make this material difference in value between those two wenches," said the unblushing son of Ham.

in part. It has been put with another nitrogenous manure, yard manure, or used as bedding, absorbing liquid, a nitrogenous manure, or used alone, containing little, very little potash and phosphoric acid. This use of it has not given satisfaction, as those materials so lacking in our soil were not applied with it.

I am in a measure solving the enigma of muck by adding to it per ton some twelve pounds of nitrate of potash and twenty-five pounds of plain phosphate. These materials are not the muck to make the muck are not mixed by the college that the muck to make the muck are not mixed by the college that the college campus, but that part of the programme had to be abandoned, and the dinner was served in the large dinling-room of the college. There were about 125 members of the society and their friends in attendance, nearly all of them coming by train to Willimantic, and being transported to Storrs in 'buses and other als and the muck are not mixed, but each spread broadcast. I get as good crops of oats for hay, better potatoes, and as good clover as with equal weights of yard manure.

Rotation is a foundation method of my farming. Nature always rotates erops and man in all ages has done so, savethe modern being transported to Storrs in 'buses and other

—The exhibit of market classes and the various grades of cattle at the St. Louis World's Fair will be the first large display of this character ever made. The exhibit will comprise some forty-eight individual animals, varying greatly in qualification of above.

T. L. & J. L. Delancey, and Breeders Northfield, Minn ity and condition, from the prime steer of show-yard merit to the inferior canner. In the beef yard merit to the inferior canner. In the beef cattle class—prime, choice, good, medium and common rough steers will be shown: in the butcher stock—prime, choice, good and medium helfers; prime, choice, good and medium cows and choice, good, and medium bulls; amon cutters and canners—the good, medium and common cutters, and the good, medium and interior canners and bologna bulls; in addition to the above, stockers and feeders and veal calves of the various grades will be included.

—William R. Dewhurst, now connected with a stock farm at Oxford, O., has been appointed herdsman of the New Hampshire State College herd. He is a native of England, and at one time had charge of the college herd of the University of Missouri.

—Two negroes were burned at the stake in

-Two negroes were burned at the stake in

Small, Harwich; Vice-Presidents, George Briggs of Plymouth, John C. Makepeace of Wareham; Secretary and Treasurer, Franklin Crocker of Hyannis; Executive Committee, William A. Andrews of Middleboro, E. K. Crowell of Dennisport, George P. Bolles of Wareham, George N. Smalley of Boston, Colburn C. Wood of Plymouth, F. F. Marsh of Wareham and J. P. Edwards of Dennisport. The growers think the crop will about equal that of last year and that prices will be higher.

Olds Gasoline Engines.

One of the special features of the Olds engines is the crank counterbalance, used in place of the ordinary flywheel counterbalance. It is claimed the Olds device insures absolute balance and quiet running at all speeds and under all loads. The lubricating and governing system of the Olds engines is well worth careful attention. Another feature is the valve motion, which is taken in a direct line by a single push rod, obviating the variation due to torsion or lost motion where a rotating lay shaft is used.

Mr. E. A. Shepard, manager of the Olds Gasoline Engine Works at 71-75 Washington street north, Boston, Mass., would be pleased to send you a catalogue of the different styles of engines and farm machinery supplied by his house.

you a catalogue of the different styles of engines and farm machinery supplied by his house. Among the engines noticed is the portable engine of the type on which the manufacturers have experienced a large sale. As a general utility engine about the farm this engine ranks with the best, as the makers have retained all the features of their stationary engine combined with portability. The patented wheel-locking device on the nortable engine at one convertable supplies at one convertable supplies.

portability. The patented wheel-locking device on the portable engine at once converts the truck to a rigid foundation, saving wear and tear on the engine and insuring steady running.

One of the small engines is also a two-horse power pump, self-contained, capable of elevating water 150 feet and giving a very efficient fire protection as well as water supply for domestic purposes when installed in country houses or outlying localities. Be sure and write for the catalogues, mentioning this paper.

The advertising agency of "Pettingill," which for the last decade has been located at 22 School street, Boston, removed last week to commodious offices in the Tremont building. Since 1849 the house of Pettingill has stood for everything which has been progressive in the advertising world, and while most of their time has been devoted to and while most of their time has been devoted to cultivating the Eastern field, their name is known favorably to every newspaper in the country. The Pettingill Advertising Agency will now devote its endeavors to every phase of advertising—newspapers, outdoor display, street cars, circulars and booklets, so as to be in a position to take charge of each customer's whole advertis-ing and give him an individual advertising department. Their experience of over half a century peculiarly fits them to serve their clients judiciously and well.

Send for our Horse Goods Catalogue. It's the best horseman's handbook that's published. It brings the store close to every Army and Navy Headquarters horseman's office and stable.

Ready for use every week in the year, and often saves horsemen money by keeping them constantly informed on qualities, sizes and prices. Free for the asking.

Write to Philadelphia---the New York store carries no horse goods.

The manager of our Horse Goods Store has made a specialty of boot-making and boot-fitting for some of the leading speed horses for years. What he knows about horses and boots is at the disposal of our customers-for the asking. Inquire by mail what you want to know

about, and a personal answer will be sent if The prices in our catalogue are net-the

same to everybody alike. We believe this is the only house which sells horse goods on this plan.

JOHN WANAMAKER, PHILADELPHIA.

BOSTON. ***

YOUNG'S HOTEL, COURT STREET.

PARKER HOUSE,

SCHOOL STREET.

HOTEL TOURAINE, BOYLSTON AND TREMONT STS., BOSTON.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL 5th Avenue and 50th Street,

NEW YORK. European Plan.

CHARLES L. WETHERBEE, Prop.

Astor House, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. On the European Plan.

Acoms, \$1 and upwards. The accommodations of the Astor will be found first-class in every respect. Elevator running night and day.

F. J. ALLEN, Proprietor.

Fifth Avenue Hotel, Madison Square, - NEW YORK.

THE Largest, Best Appointed and Most Liberal Managed Hotel in the City, with the Most Central and Delightful Location. HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

The Ashland, NEW YORK. 4th Avenue and 24th Street. (American and European Plans.)

Rooms with board, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. Rooms without board, \$1.00 and upwards. Break-fast 75 cents. Lunch, 50 cents. Dinner, \$1.00. 53. H. BROCKWAY, Proprietor.

St. Denis Hotel Broadway and 11th St.,

(Opposite Grace Church.) NEW YORK.

Conducted on European plan at moderat Centrally located and most convenient to amusement and business districts.

Of easy access from depots and ferries by

Broadway cars, direct or by transfer.
WM. TAYLOR & SON,

Ebbitt House, WASHINGTON, D. C.

AMERICAN PLAN.

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H. C. BURCH Manager

EUROPEAN PLAN. Washington and Mason Sts., Boston, Near Theatres and Large Stores. New addition on Mason Street has

MEN'S CAFE and LADIES' ENTRANCE. GEO. G. HALL, Proprietor.

DARK RED SHORT-HORNS.

Must Reduce My Stock And will make attractive prices on a dozen head of females and ten young bulls, all Cruickshank tops and selected from milking strains as well as beef. IMP. NONPAREIL KING 190853, at the

R. L. BOLITHO Alden la.

FOR SALE

Bay mare, 7 years, 16 hands, sound and smooth wears nothing but harness, very steady, loves com pany; with very little work paced 5 miles from 2.18 to 2.218 in one afternoon. Will take promising stud colt as part, payment. Any one wanting something colt as part payment. Any one was cheap and cheap looking need not apply.

W. LEGGETT, Jacksonville, Ili

The Hill Home **Shropshires**

Have won the open flock prize for three years in succession, 1901, 1902, 1903; one car of superior yearling rams and one car of yearling ewes, extra quality, for sale; also some yearling rams and ewes of high quality under fit for the coming fair season. Write for prices

J. G. HANMER, Prop. BOX 278, BRANTFORD, ONT.

PINE GROVE SHORT-HORNS AND SHROPSHIRES.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Reckland, Ont., Can. Ur herd comprises over 150 females, including the most esteemed strains of the breed represented by the best specimens. At the head of the herd stands Marquis of Zenda 157854, assisted by Sittyton Champion 1690678, Lord of the Manor 169069 and Village Champion (by Scottish Champion). Catalogue sent to all applicants.

WE HAVE SOME VERY GOOD PERCHERON STALLIONS

THAT we can sell at Your Prices and we have some excellent Percheron stallions that you will want to buy at Our Prices.

Don't wait until some one else gets what you want.

Come soon and see every first-prize winner at the last
Minnesota State Fair, excepting one.

KEISER BROS., KEISER BROS. & PHILLIPS. KEOTA, IA., RED KEY, IND., IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percherons, Shires and French Coach Stallions.

Never were better prepared and disposed to furnish you such excellent horses at such conservative figures as at the present time.

ROSEMONT HEREFORDS THE FAMOUS ACROBAT

SINNISSIPPI SHORT-HORNS

FRANK O. LOWDEN, Prop. Herd headed by the prize-winning bull VALIANT 171067, assisted by the grand young Scotch bull GOOD MORNING 182755.

Young Bulls Suitable for Service for Sale. Address all communications to W. J. & A. G. BAKER, Mgrs., OREGON, ILL. elephone 36



TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Thought is a good erop fertilizer, and care is a fine stock feed.

What a glorious opportunity to enjoy the old New England pleasure of dusting, sweeping and putting things to rights

Massachusetts will send a fair share of sympathetic understanding to the Colorado ndge who has just declared that he will never impose capital punishment.

A contemporary remarks that up to date there are not enough automobile owners to make the automobile vote important. But how about those who hire them by the hour?

If the present fashion of tearing down and rebuilding on Commonwealth avenue continues, as it bids fair to, the brownstone front will soon become a rare historic curi-

run out, but there are still a few weeks in which the youthful mind can be getting used to the notion of associating with text The campaign portraits are beginning to

Some of them are better than usual, but there are still plenty that it would be unwise to put on exhibition without the explanatory label. "Kruger's millions" will soon have a record equal to the vanished treasure of

ditions have already come to grief off the South African coast in quest of them. If the Czarevitch should turn out to be what New England school teachers sometimes call a "case," he may have reason to thank his stars that papa celebrated his

Cantain Kidd himself. Four of five expe-

Here's another walking delegate arrested on the charge of extortion from an employer. If he's convicted the wise workingman will be just as glad as anybody else to get rid of him. And there are, fortunately, a good many wise workingmen.

birth by abolishing corporal punishment.

And so the St. Louis Fair is to be boy cotted on Labor Day because it has stood will be rather a good advertisement in the present attitude of the public mind toward this particular spirit among the unions.

The Rev. Mr. Brownback of Pennsylvania, whose romantic quest of a helpmate passed like a butterfly not long since through the columns of the daily press, has declared his opinion that a minister who refuses to marry persons who have been divorced is cruelly inconsiderate.

The mackerel fishermen are hardly looking upon the sharks in the same complimentary fashion as the French fisherman used to regard the porpoise. The sharks have been tearing the fishermen's nets, whereas it used to be believed the porpoise helped the fishermen by driving fish into

The solution of the servant-girl problem will hardly be advanced by the statement of one of our contemporaries that serving maids deplore the period when they are out of service in summer, because they are then deprived of the private bath to which they are ordinarily accustomed.

Despite all this display of historical inrence of local tradialways have to be remembering them in-

Now that the Dowager Empress has determined to suppress graft in Chinese office holding, reformers on this side of the water will doubtless have the benefit of strenuous example in the treatment of grafters. Like the duchess whom Alice met in Wonderland the Dowager Empress has a certain directness of method.

The news comes from Texas that mosquitoes have completely stopped the operation of one of the Southern railroads, the section men being altogether unable to attend to their duties. Whether the mosquitoes are union or non-union isn't stated, but the tale should bring comfort to anybody who thinks mosquitoes are bad in this neighbor-

On some of the forty-acre farms in the British Channel islands the farmers keep thirty or more Jersey cows and employ five or six hired men. But the owner doesn't have to pay the help thirty or forty dollars each per month and house rent. Intensive farming is all very well, but it requires workable land, plenty of moderate-priced help, a good manager and a good market.

Our estimate of a moderate apple crop is being confirmed by later reports. The marked shortage in the Middle, West is likely to offset the expected higher foreign demand, and a lively call is anticipated for the good average apple crop of New England and the North Atlantic States. The outlook for the foreign market shows re cent improvement, the drought in England having caused a severe summer drop and reduced the crop somewhat both in quantity and appearance

The temporary rise in beet products has started quite a lot of talk about the chances for raising beef in the Eastern States. Of course it can be done. Parts of New England and the Middle States include some of the best natural grazing regions in the world, and good beef animals are produced when the stock is of the beef breeds. The main question is whether beef will pay as well as dairy products. It seems hardly possible that it would except in locations far from creameries and shipping stations.

Prompt, quick cooling before shipment appears to be as essential for peaches as for market milk. The secret of fresh Georgia | tions outlined by the lecturer mentioned, eaches in hot weather at Boston seems to have been in the use of cooling rooms right vide the cement floors, patent coolers, in the orchards. It is reported that these whitewash, extra bedding, improved mancooling rooms save peaches enough to pay for themselves the first season. Something of the sort is almost equally necessary in to place the responsibility on the consum-Northern peach-growing sections, particularly where the early varieties are grown.

on a fruit farm can only be realized from

The important Aug. 1 crop report of the Government appeared recently and was very favorable. Following the excellent cotton report, the outlook for crops in this country is particularly flattering. Winter and spring wheat—the two crops about which pessimistic rumors have been spread -are not so disappointing after all. The winter wheat crop is figured at 334,400,000 bushels, or 12.2 bushels per acre, against 12.3 bushels per acre last year. The condition of spring wheat was 87.5, against an Aug. 1 average for ten years of 81.2. The condition of corn was 87.3, against an Aug. 1 average of 83.5. With cotton excellent, wheat reason ably good, corn very good, and other crops far above the average (oats, for example, are put at 86.6, against a ten-year average of 92.7), the earth is treating the country extremely well at a time when pessimism was very near to becoming dominant. More-over, exceptionally high prices now prevail

Our country schools need a stronger tinge of farming sentiment. Studies, text books and teachers are all keved to the tune of the The pupils should be given at least city. half a chance to appreciate the meaning The hour-glass of vacation is beginning to and beauty of nature and country life. But with books and teachers out of sympathy, the born farmer is often enticed away from his true calling. Something like the Swiss plan would be desirable. There the schools of grammar grade offer very practical studies to country children. Thus in animal husbandry, some time is spent judging and describing the different types and breeds of animals, with the assistance of casts and colored models as well as living animals. The same definite plan is followed in other lines of agriculture, so that the young pupil is helped in his start in country life or is prepared to enter a higher institution and take a thorough course of training. Something of the kind remedy for the distressing ignorance and prejudice so often shown along such lines. But for country schools the need of a method more appropriate than the present has long been manifest, and the beginning of a change is already seen in some local-

The two weakest points in the grain crop situation are the reported outbreaks of rust on spring wheat in the Northwest, and the backwardness of corn which, with the cool average temperature, threatens injury by frost before the corn is ripe. These danger points, particularly the rust scare, have een worked to the limit by speculators in for the open-shop theory. Such a boycott trying to raise prices. Probably the rust talk has been overdone. Such outbreaks are generally local and do not very greatly lessen the crop as a whole. Government reports and late news indicate that the spring wheat crop will be large, notwithstanding all drawbacks. In Europe the early reports of shortage are confirmed, the cause being chiefly the drought, which seems to have been severe in countries of Europe. Parts of southern Russia are even threatened with famine conditions. Evidently the surplus of American and Canadian wheat will all wanted at good prices. German and English estimates of the world's wheat crop agree that there will be a shortage, the estimates varying at from forty to one hundred and sixty million bushels below last year's crop. As the United States, Canada and!Argentina promise a large crop, there is a prospect of old Europe's spare gold coming West at a rapid rate next winter. The shortage indicated, in addition to the usual demand, would seem to indicate s good and profitable market in the future.

The prophets of the new agriculture have received a recruit in the person of Premier Joseph Chamberlain, who recently declared himself as follows: "Whatever improvescriptions the average good Bostonian will ment there may take place in agriculture tions. The average American often seems | will not be the agriculture of generations to argue that it is a good deal of trouble to ago. It will be a new industry, conducted bater of no mean powers, and his utterances have historical traditions anyway, if you on the most scientific principles. I do not mean to say that even now there is not a great deal of science in the ordinary agricultural industry, but I mean it will be all cience, and it will only be by applying the highest science that agriculture can continue to be the great industry which it still s." This is probably true in the sense that as competition increases, none but exact, thorough, businesslike methods can succeed. Almost any way will afford a living while land is plenty and farmers few. But as land becomes more and more valuable the world over, it must gradually pass into the hands of those who can get a return in proportion to the investment represented by its value. The old-time West ern farmer who half-tilled his lands, raised a few bushels of grain to the acre, wasted the farm fertility and left his machinery out all winter, could scarcely hold and pay taxes on land in the market-garden region ear Boston, for instance, unless his methods became far more " scientific." Only good farmer can make high-priced land pay well, and so the tendency is toward better farming from the very necessity of the changing conditions. Some day, perhaps, none but the trained and skilled farmers will be able to get and keep agricultural land in the United States. Others must emigrate to unsettled regions or accept places as hired help. Whether for good or evil the period of incompetent farming is gradually coming to an end.

The Backwardness of Consumers.

"Sometimes one wonders that with all the opportunities for improvement why dairy farmers are not more advanced in their methods," observes a dairy lecturer, who then proceeds to answer his own query in part by advising farmers to equip them selves with new machinery, charts, cement floors, etc., to hire more labor in order to produce ferage crops and keep things clean about the barn.

All of which is very well for the man intending to produce certified milk or to cater to a select trade, but not very tempting to the majority who are trying to make a living on milk sold to contractors or to creameries at a small fraction of a cent profit over ctual cost. The experience of these producers has not led them to believe that a higher cost for the product will be duly onsidered by the purchasers.

The real backwardness is not with the farmers, but with the buyer. Let the wholesalers offer say a cent per quart more for milk produced under the select condiand how the farmers would hustle to pro-

gers and all the other fixings. The wholesalers in turn would be likely



METHOD OF POTTING PLANTS.

price for choice milk. So, after all, it is perhaps the consuming public which needs most to be convinced of the money value of special care in relation to dairy products. The modern business farmer is able and willing to supply quickly any want, reason able or otherwise, for which the consume is willing to pay a fair price.

The Czarowitz.

The birth of an heir to the Russian throne has been hailed with great delight by the subjects of the Czar, if we may trust all accounts, and this coming of a Czarowitz may do much toward reconciling the internal differences of the empire. It may also check the attempts of the Revolutionists to overthrow the government. They will find fewer converts now to their an archistic doctrines, since the Czarina's notherhood of a son may make the comm people look upon her with more affection. They have hitherto regarded her as a woman who was a curse rather than a blessing to her husband, and have smiled with ontempt upon the Gaughters which she has given to the world. This indicated to their minds that the succession to the throne would pass to the grand ducal family of Vladimir, a house held in contempt and execrated generally.

Now sympathy with the disaffected in Fin land and Poland will probably disappear amid the general jubilation over the fact that another princess has not arrived to make stronger the chances of a justly unpopular family coming into supreme power. Patri-otic spirit will be aroused by the new heir, who, like the young bear, has all his trouble before him. Poor little unfortunate. he is not to be congratulated on his advent into this world of unrest, for he may be called to succeed his not too robust father long before he is able, to distinguish right from wrong.

The country naturally expects as much from the new heir as did France when a son was born to the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, but what a dismal failure the young King of Rome and the Prince of Vienna proved to be. May the Czarowitz have a happier destiny than the weak son of Marie Louise, and may his mother prove to be a better mother than was the frivolous princess of Austria who was not even loyal to her banished husband. It is lucky, however, that the Russians have something to withdraw their attention for a time from their disastrous defeats in the Far East There is now a silver lining to the cloud and that is not despised amid the otherwise surrounding gloom.

The Late Senator Vest.

It is to the lasting glory of our country that after the civil war was over those who took part in the contest were reunited under one Government as strongly as if there had been no attempted separation between the North and the South. Those who fought under the conquered banner returned to their allegiance to the old flag as loyally as if there had been no Stars and Bars, and were received fraternally by those with whom they had quarreled in regard to the preservation of the Union.

Among those who came back to the family fold, resolved to forget the past and its grievances, was the late Senator Vest, who has recently passed away, and who served lature during the Rebellion. He became a member of the Senate of the United States fourteen years after the war was over, and of a century. He was an orator and dein public showed great keenness of intellect, a ready use of an abundant vocabulary, a natural sense of humor and a nimble wit ready to be drawn upon in an instant to make a telling point. At the same time, he was solid and convincing in argument, and he found few men who were willing to contend with him in verbal warfare. His legal attainments, too, were of an excellent character, and he was thoroughly informed conerning the political history of his country. His voluntary retirement from office a year ago was much regretted by the people

of Missouri, who had a warm affection for their senator, though he was only an adopted son, and he could, no doubt, have been re-elected to that office for another term had he so desired.

He was a man who had the courage of his convictions, and though he was a warm personal friend of the late Senator Onay of mission of Quay to the Senate upon his apsingle vote would have given the Pennsylvanian the seat which he afterwards obtained through his election by the legislature. Vest did not love Quay less, but he loved constitutional law more, and the two men remained firm friends notwithstanding their public differences.

Senator Vest won the esteem of even his most bitter political opponents, and his and respect them more, and when their decareer as a statesman was one of remarkable

The Grand Army Encampment.

This week the city of Boston is honored by the presence of the Grand Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and it has done its best to show its appreciation of the honor and to extend a cordial wel come to the veterans and their friends. Let us hope that they will enjoy the occasion as much as they have anticipated, and the flags, the decorations and all of the program arranged to give them pleasure, will be taken as it is meant, as an attempt on the part of our citizens to show the veneration and gratitude they feel toward those who strove to preserve our Union when its dissolution was attempted by those who thought they must ruin our Republic if they could no longer rule it.

Many of these visitors have never before seen Boston or the State of Massachusetts. while others to whom it was once most familiar are taking this opportunity to revisit the scenes they knew so well before the breaking out of the war, and which they have not forgotten during the years they have spent in other States, or, perhaps, in arrangement which would secure a special other countries. To both these there will be a chance to view the historic locations in the Puritans first landed and settled to establish the principles of free schools and a representation of the entire people in a govrnment of and for the people; to visit the battlefields of Massachusetts, Concord, Lex-

number and unimportant in the number of men engaged or lives lost on either side, as compared with the great struggles of the civil war, but most important in the history of our country as being the first step toward gaining that independence and forming that union of the colonies for which our forefathers fought and which these visiting

The visits to our seashore resorts and t the homes of some of our leading manufacturing industries may also be enjoyed by many of them, but the great object un ing this gathering will be to the most of then the privilege of meeting once more the com-rades with whom they shared the pleasures of camp life as well as the hardships and dangers of the more active campaign, so many years ago. To those who had no lot in it the ties of comradeship formed in so many months during which they were daily companions, may seem to be exaggerated when they bring men together, after so many years of separation by hundreds of miles of land and water, but to many of them these feelings are stronger than the ties of blood brotherhood.

When forty years ago the people of Bos ton saw returning to their homes, through its streets, the feeble remnants of the regi ments that had marched away so proudly three years before, and saw them toilstained, ragged and worn, yet with the lust of battle still upon their faces, there was no wanting many to prophecy that the disbanding of the army might prove at the close of the war a greater danger to the institutions of the Northern States than had the war itself. They said that so many months away from the restraints of home and all that were called the influences of civilization would have unfitted these men for the more monotonous duties of citizenship in a quieter community. They feared that men who boasted that for days or weeks they had subsisted upon the spoils of an enemy's country, or had added to the rations which the Government allowed them certain luxuries which they had obtained by foraging or confiscating without due cess of law from the houses and farms by which they had marched, would have out little regard for law and order or for the rights of property when they reached

me predicted that they would be but little better then brigands or guerillas when let loose from the restraint of their commanding officers in the villages and cities to which they were returning. Others who liked the soldiers better and had more respect and sympathy for the work they had one, felt more sanguine as to their becoming once more peaceable citizens, but were not without some misgivings as to the habits they might have formed during camp life, and they were surprised to find that as a class the returned soldiers were not more given to profanity, drunkenness, gambling or other vices than were those who had remained at home without other excitement than the watching for and reading the news of the battles in which the others had taken part.

A little to the surprise of their friends and as much to the disappointment of those who liked them not, such of the returned soldiers who did not re-enlise after a brief visit at home were soon engaged in the vocations of peace and quietly taking a again the duties of citizens, and it was even noticed that some who had left home as merely boisterous and high-spirited youths, had been improved by the discipline to which they had been made to submit, until had developed a manliness and strength of character that had fitted them for the duties of life as they could scarcely have been in any other way.

When the Grand Encampment met in Boston fourteen years ago there were some who feared that the temptations placed be fore them in a great city and the pleasure of meeting so many friends and former con rades might result in excesses which they would regret later on, but if there were such nstances they were exceptions to the general rule, and all the papers of Boston were united in saying that never had there been gathering of so large a body of men be longing to any organization visiting in Boston for a week which had been so orderly and quiet as that had been, and this has been their record in other cities.

Not the least interesting feature of the Encampment here will be the presence of many of the veterans of the Confederate army as the guests of some of our Grand Army posts. This is as it should be. When Pennsylvania he refused to vote for the ad- the armies lay opposite each other the pickets could fraternize with one another and pointment by Governor Stone, though his exchange coffee and tobacco in the absence of their officers, though they expected to be fiercely battling on the morrow. While each was fighting for what it believed to be right, there was no personal enmity to taint they could meet, and there should certainly be none now, nearly forty years later, when each has learned to know the other better scendants have fought and marched side by

side under the old flag.

There is little likelihood that the Encamp ment will again be in Boston, or if it is, it must be with greatly reduced numbers, but we can bid them farewell and wish them well wherever they may be during the few years they remain

England as a Grain Buyer.

The practical dependence of England upon outside nations so far as concerns the food supply is at the base of the present movement to put an import tax on grain. In the event of war with a country having a powerful navy, England might be starved into submission, since the reserve food supply would be used up within a few weeks after the ports were closed.

It is argued that by a grain tariff favoring Canada it might be possible to obtain the supply largely from the Empire itself and thus be independent in peace or war, always supposing that England will be able to continue first in rank among the sea powers. If this plan is adopted the market for American grain would be hurt, unless we should make some kind of a reciprocal

rate also on American grain. An authority states that four out of every Boston and around it; to see the spot where five loaves of English bread are made from foreign wheat, and that while England consumes 260,000,000 bushels of wheat a year,

than three hundred million bushels. Thirty years ago England raised 120,000,000 bushels and imported only sixty million bushels. The two hundred million bushels which she now imports she gets from America, Argentina, Canada and Russia.

So far as concerns the portion supplied by America, the item, although large, is not of the tremendous importance that it was some years ago. The proportion of the American crop that can be spared for export tends to become smaller year by year. Probably within a short term of years all the wheat will be needed for the home supply, except during seasons of extra good crops.

Four members of the commission who have charge of the building and completion of the Panama Canal have gone to the isthmus for a conference with the fifth member and the civil governor of the canal zone. By the beginning of next month some con-clusion will be arrived at concerning the question whether the entire job shall be let out to contractors or be finished by laborers directly employed by the United States Government. When this matter is decided eight or ten months may be employed in making other necessary arrangements, so that excavation may be delayed until midsummer of next year. This will give time for securing the necessary mechanical equip-ment and for the importation of laborers.

It has been found that the machinery left by the French canal company originally ost \$29,000,000, and the dredges, cars and locomotives, valued at \$2,000,000, may be of service, but the greater part of the material necessary for the proper prosecution of the work must be bought fresh. The laborers on the canal at times have reached the number of sixteen thousand, but at present there are available only one thousand acclimated Jamaica negroes. Provision must, therefore, be made for new hands on a large scale, whether they come from China or

Before construction is renewed extensively, the canal zone will be placed in as good sanitary condition as possible, and provision will be made for a plentiful supply of good water for officials and laborers, and a scientific sewerage system in Colon and Panama. The breeding of mosquitoes, too, will be checked by three expedients, including the draining of the swamps, their treatment by chemicals and the lifting of the water level

In the August number of The Engineer ing Magazine, it is shown by General Abbot that under the management of the French company for seven years, beginning in 1881, the average number of cases of disease due to climatic causes was 42.72 per cent. of the total number of employees. This percentage was reduced by the new company in 1898 to 13.65 and in 1901, under the same control, it fell to 6.85. When work is fully in operation, under American direction, this per centage will, no doubt, fall even lower, until the isthmus is almost entirely free from the disease and death-breeding peculiarities for which it has long been noted, and, perhaps it may become a place it will be a pleasure o visit instead of one to be avoided by travelers in search of new and agreeable experiences. Yankee enterprise and Amerian regard for healthful conditions may yet transform the route of the canal into a healthful waterway, connecting two oceans which none will fear to cross.

Electrical machinery, it is said, will be largely utilized in the canal work, and this indicates wisdom. The New York Tribune indicates that power must be required at a great many points along the canal route, and that if this is generated at a few central stations and distributed in the form of electricity great economy will result. Electricity, too, could be used in various other ways that would conduce to the comfort and convenience of all employed. Of course the outfit for these purposes would be bought in the United States, since in that case it could be imported free of duty.

The building of the canal is a gre indertaking, and its completion will add to the glory of the United States as a progressive nation that has realized the dreams of years in a thoroughly practical way that will benefit the entire world as well as her own people.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

The price of wheat has been soaring. Why? The stock market took advantage of an opportunity to bull up prices, using as a basis the reported damage to the . Minesota and Dakota crop through rust. And the Northwestern bulls have been industrious in killing off the whole crop of that area. By the time this letter sees print the truth will probably be known that the rust damage is but slight, and that the total crop will be only slightly affected by it. In the meantime much business damage is done. Financial concerns are fearful of advancing money as usual, knowing that, if reports are true, they will have to finance many a wheat farmer through the coming season who, with a good crop, would be amply supplied with money. Bad news travels fast, but even authoritative denials of the scare are slower in being received and credited. Have you read Kipling's "Jungle Book,"

in a chapter of which he tells about Letting

in the Jungle? The inhabitants of the

jungle make it so uncomfortable for the man family of a nearby community by concerted attacks, that the humans leave the vicinity in despair and in a short time the jungle, with its rapid growth of lvegeta tion, again holds full sway and all but ob literates the efforts of puny men to reclaim it from the wilderness. In a recent trip through such prosperous farming States a Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, 1 noted many instances of the letting in of the jungle. Land which had been bravely pleared and planted to cultivated crops had been, after a few years, allowed to go back and to grow up to weeds, brambles and scrub. No dangerous wild beasts lurk therein, but the seeds of sloth, indolence and bad management ad everywhere sprung into prominence. and the land has become well-nigh as unproductive and as non-contributing to the uman community as did the Indian Jungle. Year after year goes by, and such lands lie practically idle, sustaining useless growths, where, by a little foresight and small guidance, the stores of fertility might be converted into useful and sightly groves of nut, post or wood-bearing trees, even admitting that it is impracticable to work farm crops. There will never be a lack of a good market for locust or catalpa-posts, railroad ties or telegraph and telephone poles, and there is no latitude or longtitude in the country where some useful and profit-making tree will not make a merchantable growth on the poorest soil. The years slip by rapidly and useful, quickgrowing trees soon add large value to vashe raises but fifty million bushels on her cant land. If eight or ten years do not own farms. Within a few years the English bring them into actual marketable conyield will probably sink to twenty million dition, it increases the value of the land The full advantage of a big supply of ice of the milk, and would balk at a fancy ington and Bunker Hill, fortunately few in bushels, while the consumption will be more they occupy, just as a two-thirds matured crop of wheat makes land more valuable than that which lies fallow; only that land once planted to trees yields a continuous annual crop for a man's lifetime.

The Minnesota State Farm has bred wheat with an increased yield of eighteen per cent. This means an increase, upon the same acreage, of fifteen million bush-els of Minnesota No. 1 red spring wheat. It would mean an increase as applied to the whole United States of nearly three bushels per acre, or over a hundred million bushels. The process is simple, as related to me by Professor Hays, the State agriculturist. The first step is simply a matter of selection. Each wheat seed is self-polinating and it will come true to seed. In a bushel of wheat there are various kinds. me of the seed will produce at the rat of fifteen bushels per acre; some at twenty bushels and some perhaps at twenty-five bushels, on good land. It is a question of selecting out the best seed. The first year's step is to take some good wheat and plant a large number of grains, about four inchapart. Out of the whole lot the very befifty grains are selected and planted the following year. Out of this crop the best fifty are selected, which will be better that the fifty of the preceding year. And so or for several years. Finally after eight of ten years fifty wheat kernels will result much superior to the original seed and, as in the case of Professor Hays' experiment, these were then planted for see and as soon as a sufficient amount had been accumulated, distributed among farm ers and seedsmen, who are rapidly introducing the improved seed throughout the State in place of the common seed. The more complex part of the experiment is the artificial crossing or hybridizing of different plants of this improved sub-variety. Professor Hays believes it is not too much to expect that fifteen-bushel wheat can be selected and bred up first to twentybushel wheat, and later to twenty-five bushel wheat.

"But I would not dare predict this," he said, "because people are impatient for immediate results, and such accomplish ments are secured only by long and patient systematic effort." Professor Hays' accomplishments, however, already per-formed, even should they go no further, rank him as one of the foremost of the scientific agriculturists of the day who do things.

A report from Tennessee shows that the armers of that State spend annually about \$1,500,000 for fertilizers, whereas the droppings from the one million head of cattle of all classes in that State, according to results obtained at the Ontario Agricultural Station, are worth about \$40 a head a year. It will be seen that an appalling waste is going on when one considers how insignificant an amount of stable manure is being placed on our farms.

The English are the greatest consumers of bacon in the world. A vast majority of the people of that country eat bacon for breakfast at least six mornings out of seven throughout the year.

GUY E. MITCHELL.





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Cattle	Sheep	Shotes and Suckers	Fat Hogs	Veals
This week3685 Last week3884 One year ago. 1260 Horses, 570.	18,285 18,741 8,475	60	22,698 22,944 23,741	2403 1958 2027

Prices on Northern Cattle. BERF-Extra, \$5.75@6.00; first quality, \$5.25

BERF—EXTR., \$5.70g0.00; first quality, \$0.20 (65.50; second quality, \$4.75@5.00; third quality, \$4.00@4.50; a few choice single pairs, \$6.25@6.50; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$1.75@2.50. Western steers, \$3.80@6.40. Store Cattle—Farrow cows, \$15@25; fancy milch cows \$50@70; milch cows, \$30@48; yearlings, \$10@15 wo-year-olds, \$15@20; three-year-olds, \$20@30. SHEEP—Per pound, live weight, 2.30@3\chickete, extra, 4@4.35c; sheep and lambs, per cwt., in lots

extra, 4.24.30c; sheep and islands, per ewe, in 10ts, \$3.00 \(\) 5.50; lambs, \$4.30 \(\) 6.20.

FAT Hods—Per pound, Western, 5\(\) 6\(\) 5\(\) 6\(\) 5, live weight; shotes, wholesale ——; retail, \$2.50\(\) 7.00; country dressed hogs, 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6.

VEAL CALVES-3@61c P to. HIDES-Brighton-61@7c P to; country lots, 6@

CALF SKINS—13@14c P fb; dairy skins, 40@60c. TALLOW—Brighton, 3@34c P fb; country lots PELTS-50@90c. LAMB SKINS -30@40c.

Cattle. Sheep.		Cattle. Sheep. Maybee & Wil-			
Maine.					
At Brigh			son	181	
E R Foye	11		Lunness &		
F H Webster	22	60	Haltigan	134	
D W Bragden	6		W H Dean	199	
J T Ryan	11				
The Libby Co	40	1 00	New You	·k.	
Thompson	82		ACNEDMA	Ŀ W	
Hanson	15	25	Co.		
M D Holt & Son	a 5		G Brown		1
J M Philbrook	14		D S Shirley	6	
Farmington L	S		At Brighton.		
Co	48	140	G N Smi.h	21	
A D Kilby	5				

Shirley & Walker 18 H A Gilmore 18 F W Wormwell 36 At N R D M & West
Co.
Heath & Co 5 200
Moulton & Jones 5
Ed Sargent 1 1
At Watertewn.
Wood & Moore 35
W F Wallace 67 10
Vermont.

At Watertewn.
FE Mills
A M Baggs
J P Day
F E Keegan

Verment.
At Watertown.
E French 38
H Woodward 6 Dorand Bros J 4 J Byrns 3 1 2 25 At N E D M & Wool Cu. W A Ricker 59 200 8 S Learnard 112 S H Combs 22 180 B H Combs 22 180 J S Henry 29 Wool Co. At Brighton.
J S Henry 29 Morris Beef Co 201 1414 N E D M & W Co 11,500

At N E D M & Weel
Co.

At N at Watertewn
J A Hathaway 630 N E D M & Wool 4000

Expert Traffic.

A little fluctuation in the English market or States cattle; \(\frac{1}{2}\)c, d. w., lower on best grades and \(\frac{1}{2}\)c higher on fair to good grades. The range \(11\)\frac{1}{2}\)c, d. w. The sheep market duli at \(10\)\@12c, d. w. The shipments quite heavy for the week, taken over on five different steamers. There are noticed this week shipments of 77 head of horses. Total exports of cattle for the week, 2959, and 1414 sheep.
Shipments and destinations: On steamer Aus

trian, for Glasgow, 181 Canada cattle by Maybee & Wilson. On steamer Winifredian, for Liverpool, 622 cattle by Swift & Co.; 438 do. by Morris Beef Company; 62 horses by three different parties. On steamer Anglian, for London, 314 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 315 do. by Swift & Co. On steamer Caledonian, for Manchester, 134 Canada cattle by Lunness & Halligan; 199 do. by W. H. Dean. On steamer Sachem, for Liver-pool, 201 cattle, 1414 sheep by Morris Beef Comny; 555 cattle by J. A. Hathaway; 15 horses by E. D. Jordan.

Horse Business.

The business of the past week on an average with other weeks of the summer; not a heavy trade expected as in the spring and fall. Some prospect of an early fall demand. Prices rule steady on all desirable grades and acclimated horses selling fairly well. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable disposed of 4 carloads of Western heavy and light weights, even in hot weather managed to dispose of over 100 head in the week; Western horses at \$100@250; nearby horses \$45 @125. At H. S. Harris & Son's sale stable sold 2 express and 2 freight cars of Western; fair trade; sold all out at a range of \$125@275. At Moses Colman & Son's sale stable sold a few family horses at \$200@300, but the bulk of sales at \$50@ 150. L. H. Brockway had good horses on sale and a fair trade. Shippers closed out the better part of offerings.

Union Yards, Watertown. Tuesday-There was a little better feeling in the beef cattle demand, selling somewhat quicker at steady prices. Supply for home trade not especially heavy. J. S. Henry sold 6 cows, of 900 lbs, at 3c; 6 do., of 950 lbs, at 34c; 1 bull, of 1250 lbs, at \$3.35. O. H. Forbush, 1 bull, of 740 lbs. 24c; 2 cows, of 1610 fbs, at 34c, \$1 off; 2 cows, 1730 fbs, at 2c, \$1 on; 2 cows, of 780@790 fbs, at 24c, \$1 off, and 21c, of 980 ths. Western steers cost laid lown here, \$3.80@6.40 P 100 lbs.

Milch Cows and Springers. Market overloaded last week, and no more avorable position this week. The trade nothing to boast of, and certainly slow, with sales from \$25@48. Choice cows, \$50@70.

Fat Hogs. Western unchanged at 54@54c, l. w. Local Co ogs, 6 @6 c, d. w. Sheep Houses.

Eighteen thousand head is considered a very good week's supply. As they cost to strong LAWRENCE & CO.

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

advantage of the situation and bought a full run at the decline The rates on sheep, \$2.30@4.30 pt 100 lbs; on lambs, \$4.30@7.20 pt 100 lbs. Sixty lambs found sale, of 55 hbs, at 41c.

Veni Calves.

Easy disposals, what were offered found imme diate sale, sold quickly at steady to strong prices.

J. S. Henry, 60 calves, of 145 ibs, at 6c. W. F. Wallace, 60 calves, 135 hs, at 6c. O. H. Forbush sold calves especially choice at 1@1c better than regular quotations.

Live Penitry.

Market prices easier, with overloaded supply. Fowl at 12@12½c; broilers, 13@14c; roosters, 8@9c. Supply from West, North and East near 90,000

Droves of Veal Calves.

Maine—E. R. Foye, 20; F. H. Webster, 50; J. T. Ryan, 20; The Libby Company, 75; Thompson & Hanson, 85; M. D. Holt & Son, 45; J. M. Philbrook, 57; Farmington Live Stock Company, 160; A. D. Kilby, 35; Shirley & Walker, 15; H. A

New Hampshire-Foss & Shaw, 2; Heath & Marshall, 125; Moulton & Jones, 160; Ed Sargent, 33; Wood & Moore, 70; W. F. Wallace, 125. Vermont—R. E. French, 30; N. H. Woodward, 24; Dorand Brothers, 18; Fred Savage, 50; A. Williamson, 20; W. A. Ricker, 275; B. F. Ricker, 201; C. Atwood, 40; B. H. Combs, 133; J. S.

Massachusetts-J. S. Henry, 78; O. H. Forbush, 16; R. Connors, 25; H. A. Gilmore, 33; scattering, 175; D. Simonds, 15; L. Stetson, 22; George Cheney, 15; A. M. Baggs, 25; J. P. Day, 40; D. A. Walker, 12; F. E. Keegan, 4. New York-J. Brown, 73; D. S. Shirley, 38; G.

N. Smith, 25. Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 1989 cattle, 325 sheep, 21,570 hogs, 1011 calves, 175 horses. From West, 1434 cattle, 21,300 hogs, 175 horses. Maine, 259 cattle, 325 sheep, 207 hogs, 574 calves. New Hampshire, 34 cattle, 2 calves. Vermont, 29 cattle, 2 hogs, 54 calves. Massachusetts, 212 cattle, 61 hogs, 356 calves. New York, 21 cattle, 25 calves.

Tuesday—Total of cattle at these yards for the week amounted to 1989 head; considered a fair supply, but not heavy. Market prices certainly no better than a week ago, and in some indivi-dual sales had a look of favoring the buyer. Still, if any general change, it was slight. J. P.
Day sold 3 bulls, 800@1100 lbs, at 2@3c; 2 beef
cows, 900 lbs, at 2c. F. E. Keegan, 3 cows, 1100
hs, at 3@c; 5 slim cows, 800 lbs, at 14@2c. W. F.
Wallace sold 4 slim cows, 800 lbs, at 14c. Western steers cost laid down here at 41e@\$6.40 P 100 lbs

Milch Cows and Springers. The market was overrun last week and sold unfavorably to the owner; many remained un-sold, and this week a continuation of last week's market; no improvement whatever and owner mate there was on the market 500 head; sales from \$25@48; choice at \$50@70. J. S. Henry sold at \$35@55. The Libby Company sales at \$25@50. F. W. Wormwell, 1 extra cow, \$45, with sales

down to \$35.

Sales fairly steady; market not crowded, all could be handled at last week's prices. J. S. Henry, 45 head, av. 140 hs, at 5½c; 11, of 120 hs, at 5½c. J. P. Day, 7, of 180 hs, at 5½c. F. H. Webster, 60, of 130 hs, at 6½c.

Late Arrivals.

Wednesday-As a whole, the offerings in milch cows, as to quality, not up to the average; a good many inferior grades on sale and the trade decidedly slow; too many on sale. Those who sold beef cattle yesterday could not have sold on better terms today, butchers buying light. G. N. Smith sold 5 extra cows at \$46; 3 cows for \$110, the lot. W. F. Wallace sold milch cows from \$30 @55. M. D. Holt & Son sold cows from \$25@50. J. M. Philbrook, 2 cows, \$47.50 each; 1 at \$42; 4 cows, \$25@33. R. Connors, 2 choice cows, \$62.50 each. J. T. Ryan, 1 car of cows from Bangor, Me., \$35@50. A. C. Foss, 5 oxen at 4c, of 5700 lbs; 4 oxen, 5800 fbs, at 5c; 12 steers, 41c, 2190 fbs; 5 cows, 3800 lbs, at 3½c.

Store Pigs. Sales light and buyers very few. Small pigs,

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. Wholesale Prices.

	Fourty, From Miles.
	Northern and Eastern—
	Broilers, 3 to 31 ths, to pair, \$7 tb 16@17
	Green ducks. & ID
	Fowls 13a16 Pigeons, tame, choice, P doz 175a
	Pigeons, tame, choice, P doz
	" com to good, p doz100@1
	Squabs, P doz 1 20@2
	Western iced—
	Turkeys, choice
١	Turkeys, fair
	Fowls, fair to choice
ı	Old cocks
	Broilers, small, P ib
١	Pigeous, choice, & doz
	Pigeons, common to good, \$\psi\$ doz1 00@1
	Western Frozen-
١	Turkeys, No. 1
١	Chickens good to choice
1	Chickens, good to choice
1	Fowls, choice 13@
1	Live Poultry.
ı	Fowls, P ib. 121 21 Roosters, P ib. 82
1	Spring chickens
ı	
ı	Butter.
ı	NOTE-Assorted sizes quoted below include 2
ı	30, 50 fb. tubs only.
١	Creamery, extra—
1	Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes

Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., large tubs.
Western, large ash tubs.
Western, asst. spruce tubs.
Creamery, northern firsts.
Creamery, seconds.

12010	
reamery, eastern	1
airy, Vt. extra 18@ airy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts 16@17 airy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds 12@15	1
airy, N. Y. and Vt. mrsts	1
airy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds 12@15	1
enovated	1
Boxes-	ı
xtra northern creamery20 @21	١
xtra dairy18 @ 19	1
airy, first	ı
ommon to good	ı
Trunk butter in or the prints	ı
vtra northern creamery201421	1
rate northern creamery	1
vtra northern dairy 18419	1
airy first	ı
ommon to good 12@14	ı
	ı
Cheese.	ı
NEW.	ı
ew York twins, extra 81@9	1
ew York twins, firsts 848	ı
ow Vork twins seconds 647	L
ermont twing extra	L
ermont twins, firsts 71 381	L
ermont twins, seconds 6@7	ı
	1
Eggs.	1
earby and Cape fancy, P doz 27228	
astern choice fresh	1
atom finate	1
e., Vt. and N. H. firsts	1
ork State, firsts	
estern, extras	1
estern, extras	
estern firsts 19@20	1

New Potatoes—
Bristol Ferry, R. I., P bbl...
Native, P bbl...
New Jersey, P bu...
Sweet potatoes, P bbl.... Green Vegetables. Sects, # bu
Labbage, native, # 100...
Labbage, # bbl
Larrots, new, # bu
Lauliflower # doz Cauliflower, \$\tilde{q}\text{doz.}
Cucumbers, \$\tilde{p}\text{ box}
Green peppers, native, \$\tilde{p}\text{ bbl.}
Egg plant, native, \$\tilde{p}\text{ crate...} Parsley, P bu
Corn, sweet, P box, 5 doz......
Lettuce, P box
Spinach, P box Spinach, & box
String beans, native, & bu
Shell beans, native, & bu
Lima beans, & bu
Sieva beans, & bu
Tomatoes, native, & box Squash, native, summer, each
Squash, marrow, Southern, P crate
Onions, native, yellow, P bu
Cress, P doz
Muskmelons, P crate
Watermelons, P 100.

Furnips, P box
Furnips, new yellow, P bbl t
Jushrooms, P b. ······ Native Astrachan, P bu. box...
Native Astrachan, P bbl...
Native Astrachan, P bbl...
Native Williams, P bbl...
Gravenstein, P bbl...
Golden Sweet, P bbl...

Western, fair to good

Rlackberries – Native, ≱ qt..... 10@14 Mass., N. H. & Maine, P qt..... Nova Scotia, P qt

 Pears—
 2 50@3 00

 Bartlett, Jersey, ₱ bbl
 2 50@3 00

 Clapp's Favorite, native, ₱ bu
 75@1 00

 Bartlett, native, ₱ box
 1 00@1 50

 Peaches—
 1 00@1 50

 eaches— Md. & Del., yellow, ₽ bskt..... Md. and Del., white, ₽ bskt Southern, common to good, P crate.. 50@1 00 Vatermelons, P 100— Large
Medium
Small
Pineapples, \$\P\$ crate Hides and Pelts. Calfskins, 5 to 12 fbs each " over weights, each... Deacon and dairy skins..... Dried Apples.

Evaporated, choice..... Evaporated, fair to pr..ne..... Sun-dried, as to quality..... Grass Seeds Alfalfa or Lucerne, P b.
Red top, P sack, West.
Jersey, P b.
Clear.
R. I. Bent, P bu. Hungarian

R. I. Clear Bent, \$\psi\$ to Orchard, \$\psi\$ bu.
Blue Grass, \$\psi\$ bu.
Timothy, prime, \$\psi\$ bu.
Timothy, choice, \$\psi\$ bu.
Buckwheat.
Winter rye.

Hay and Straw. "fine choice
"clover, winked, by ton.
"clover, by ton.
"swale, by ton.
Straw, prime rye.
Straw, oat, per ton.
Straw tangled rye.

FLOUR AND GRAIN

Flour.—The market is quiet, higher. Spring patents, \$6 50@6 65. Spring, bakers, \$4 60@5 00. Winter patents, \$5 70@6 25. Winter, clear and straight, \$5 50@6 10. Corn Meal.—\$1 20@1 22 P bag, and \$2 60@ 2 65 P bbl; granulated, \$3 20@3 45 P bbl. Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 55@4 30 \$P bbl.
Ont Meal.—Quiet at \$4 40@4 60 \$P bbl. for rolled and \$4 85@5 25 for cut and ground.

155 \$\psi\$ bbl.

Corm.—Demand quiet.
Steamer, yellow, 67c.
No. 3, yellow, 65\psic. No. 2, yellow, spot, 66\psic.
Onts.—Supply ample, prices steady.
No. 2 clipped, white, 51c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 49c.
Fancy oats, \$2@58c.

Milifecel.—Market firm and quiet.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$22 50@23 00.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$21 50.
Mixed feed, \$23 25\tilde{c}24 50.
Cottonseed meal, \$26 50.

Barley.—Feed barley, 48\tilde{c}50c.

Bye.—No. 2, 75\tilde{c}82\tilde{c}\$ bushel.

Rye .- No. 2, 75@82c & bushel. THE WOOL MARKET

Unwashed	fleece, fine, Michigan	21@22
**	" " Ohio	24 @ 25
**	" 1-blood Mich	27 a 28
**	" 4-blood Ohio	28/0/29
**	" blood "	280
Fine delai	ne. Onio	35(0)36
** **	Ohio X. 1 and 2	32 @ 34
Pulled woo	ls, scoured	34 @62
American	mohair	25(@35

BROOKS AND RAINAGE RIGHT .- F., Middlesex County, Mass.: Your neighbor has no legal right to change the flow of the brook so that it no longer enters your land, thus depriving you of water in the pasture, and interfering with your drainage outlet. If his drains are laid in such a way as to draw off the brook water by another route, he is, no doubt, liable to suit for damages. He has no right to fill up the former channel You can enter upon his land to remove obstruc tions to the natural stream, but have no right to deepen or widen the brook through his land without his consent. By application to the sewithout his consent. By application to the selectmen it is usually possible to secure right to a necessary drainage outlet through the land of others. In that event you would be assessed a small fee for services of the town officers, and also whatever damages, if any, the owners could show were caused by the ditch or drain and its construction. and its construction.

TROUBLE WITH HOME CHURNING .- M. D. L. New Haven County, Ct.: Really good butter can-not be made unless churning takes place more fre-quently than once a week. Set aside a cupful of cream or milk for a week, especially during warm summer weather, and then say if you think warm summer weather, and then say if you think it suitable for consumption in any shape or form. Certainly it is not; and although the contents of your cream pot at the end of a week's time may not be so decidedly unpleasant, it does not alter the fact that the oldest cream therein is long past its prime, and it is only because of the presence of the later additions that the fact is not distinctly apparent. Butter from stale cream is not so easily washed as that from cream churned at the proper stage of ripeness; this is evident at the proper stage of ripeness; this is evident from your statement as to the curdy sediment when the butter is melted, and, although you say when the butter is melted, and, although you say nothing on the point, I should imagine you over-churn the butter, instead of stopping the process when the grains are about the size of wheat kernels. The presence of the curdy liquid proves that the cream, or some of it, has gone beyond the ripe stage to that of sourness; the excess of acid has precipitated or solidified the cream, and when this has happened no smount of washand when this has happened no amount of wash-ing will remove it; the butter will appear full of

could get nothing else. They will buy it no longer except at prices leaving no profit to the

maker.
HORSE WITH THRUSH.—A. M. N., Kent Horse with Thrush.—A. M. N., Kent County, R. I.: Thrush is an ulceration of the sensible frog, causing a secretion of very offensive matter and generally showing it in the cleft, where there is a soft, cheesy secretion, easily recognized by its peculiar smell, and covered up by ragged portions of horn, on removing which with the knife, the horny cushion is found to be much wasted, and sometimes the sensible frog is quite bare and its ulcerations evident to the eye. Generally, however, this condition exists only at the bottom of the cleft, which cannot be reached by the knife without removing too much of the horn; and the treatment must be limited to the application of milk liquid caustics to this cleft, by means of tow dipped in them and pressed deeply into it. Thrush is caused by anything likely to produce inflammation, such as the irritation of urine, which in some stables is allowed to collect under the litter, and thus soak into the spongy frog. This is generally the sole cause in soliest under the litter, and thus soak into the spongy frog. This is generally the sole cause in the hind foot, which is more subject to thrush than the fore; but in the latter it is often the consequence of inflammation and contraction of the teet, producing ulceration of the frog; while on the other hand, thrush itself when caused by standing in foul stables, and long neglected, will, by its wasting the frog. Pring on contraction standing in foul stables, and long neglected, will, by its wasting the frog, bring on contraction of the foot. Horses at grass in wet meadows are very liable to thrush; and sometimes come up with all their frogs thus affected, though more frequently only with he bind ones diseased. It does not cause lameness, except in very bad cases, but there is always tenderness upon pressure so that if the always tenderness upon pressure, so that if the horse treads upon a stone he will often drop with the pain, and perhaps break his knees in onsequence. The treatment in all cases should onsist in first clearing away all the loose horn and thus getting down to the seat of the disease, which is then to be cured by applying nitrate of silver, or blue-stone, or chloride of zinc, in solution, according to one or other of the forms given. These are to be used by means of tow dipped in them and well worked into the cleft, or when the whole surface is ulcerated, by a piece all over it, and kept in its place by a barplece all over it, and kept in its place by a bar-shoe, which in this c se ought not to take its pressure upon the frog, but should be chambered there, and should be firmly bedded upon the heels. The bar-shoe in this case is a protection to the frog, and the heels must now take the bearing, which, in the case of corns, must, as already explained, be thrown upon the frog. By persevering in the use of these caustics and by keeping the foot dry, the foul snell soon ceases. keeping the foot dry, the foul smell soon ceases, and healthy horny matter begins to be thrown out, and in process of time a sound frog is again

ALFALFA IN THE NORTH.

A bulletin of the Wisconsin station gives directions for the culture of alfalfa, pointing out especially the manner of harvesting the crop, and presents conclusions based on the experience in growing alfalfa at the station and the data obtained from former students throughout the State. These data favor the use of at least twenty pounds of good seed per acre, early spring sowing, tall plowing, and growing with barley or oats as a nurse crop sowing one bushel per acre. It was observed that the varieties of alfalfa grown at the station showed very little difference in appearance or yielding capacity, and that in the alfalfa fields of seventeen counties of the State the plants developed the root tubercles without special soil inoculation. The crop was found to cure with no greater difficulty than heavy cuttings of clover.

DIET OF THE CROW.

DIET OF THE CROW.

The crows' innocence or guilt, that old question, has been threshed out again by a patient German scientist. In all 474 crow storms were examined, of which 93.7 per cent. contained animal food and 92.2 contained plant food. The plant food consisted of various grains, legumes, garden crops, fruits, weeds, etc., while the animal food consisted of portions of mammals birds, fish and other vertebrates, together with insects, snails, etc. The author concludes as a result of his study of these birds that while much damage is done by them under certain condidamage is done by them under certain condi-tions, the beneficial actions of the species in question more than counterbalance their attacks upon cultivated crops. The crow is, no doubt, of some use, but most farmers would prefer a bird whose diet was not so mixed and mingled with seed corn and an occasional chicken. At least, few farmers have been heard to complain of the scarcity of crows, although the hard winter has greatly reduced their numbers in many localities.

SPRAYING KILLS WILD MUSTARD.

It was found at the Cornell station that young plants of wild mustard are more quickly and certainly destroyed by spraying than older plants. Among the weeds which were destroyed rolled and \$4.85\sigma 52.5 for cut and ground.

Rye Flour.—The market is firm at \$4.00\sigma

top bl.

Corm.—Demand quiet.
Steamer, yellow, 67c.
No. 3, yellow, 65\sigma c.
No. 3, yellow, 65\sigma c.

No. 3, yellow, 65\sigma c.

Ontain —Supply ample, prices steady.

Plants. Among the weeds which were destroyed by copper sulphate solutions mention is made of wild radish, wild barley, shepherd's purse, etc. Curly dock, black bindweed, dandellon, etc., were severely injured, while wild rose, pig weed, field thistles, etc., were not affected. It was found safe to spray this solution. fected. It was found safe to spray this solution on cereals, grasses, peas and sugar beets, while beans, potatoes, turnips and rape were killed or injured. In the first list of crops, therefore, wild mustard may be destroyed by spraying with copper sulphate in a three-per-cent. solution, at the rate of forty to fifty gallons per acre. At the Ontario station it was found that the mustard was killed by spraying with copper sulphate at the rate of nine pounds to forty-five gallons of water. One barrel of the solution is sufficient for an acre and costs about ninety cents. The solution should be applied on a sunshiny day just as the wild mustard is coming into bloom. No serious harm is done by this application to barley, oats or clover.

HUMPHREYS

Specifics cure by acting directly on the sick parts without disturbing the rest of

the system.
No. 1 for Fevers. No. 2 " Worms. No. 3 " Teething. No. 4 " Diarrhea. No. 7 " Coughs. No. 8 " Neuralgia No. 9 " Headaches

No. 10 " Dyspepsia. No. 11 " Suppressed Periods. No. 12 " Whites. No. 13 " Croup. No. 14 " The Skin.

No. 15 " Rheumatism. No. 16 " Malaria, No. 19 " Catarrh. No. 20 " Whooping Cough. No. 27 " The Kidneys. No. 30 " The Bladder.

In small bottles of pellets that fit the vest pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each. Medical Guide mailed free. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York. Col. A. G. MADDEN,

No. 77 " La Grippe.

KINGMAN, IND., Live Stock Auctioneer and Expert Judge of Horses Sales made anywhere at reasonable prices. Write ne before determining your dates.

Hackney Stallions.

SPITFIEE 335, foaled 1897; sire Wildfire 236, dam Constance 372. Second prize Philadelphia Horse Show, 1993. HUTSTUFF, foaled 1901; sire Spitfire 339, dam Garton Pride 196. First prize Boston and New York Horse Shows, 1993.





grown Strawberry Plants. Set in Aug. and Sept. will give a full crop next June.
Our new method of growing them gives fine roots.
Send for Catalogue.
C. S. FRATT, Reading, Mass.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

Jas. W. Sparks, Twelve years LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER for the best breeders in America.
Terms reasonable. MARSHALL, MO.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc. also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the order.

Fig. L grown cotton boll that will soon open in your house as naturally as on the fields of Texas, 1000 miles away, seut on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps. Send orders to O. s. CROSBY, DeWitt, Ark

WANTED AT ONCE—Strong, neat, willing girl to assist in general housework. Fair wages, good home and considerate treatment. Recommenda-tions as to character necessary. Apply to MRS FRANCIS D. DUNBAR, Canton, Mass.

WEDDING announcements and invitations correct style, finest quality. Prices quoted. MELVIN W. KENNEY, The Picture Shop, 65 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Two Protestant middle-aged women or invalids to board reasonable in private family; good, pleasant, healthy location and society: five minutes walk to cars. E. R. FAY, Winter Street, Framingham Centre, Mass. DICTURES for wedding gifts. Make your suggestion, whether head or landscape preferred and amount you desire to spend. We can select, frame correctly in latest style and ship by express. Photographs, water-colors. Prints all prices; \$3.00 and upward. Always on hand. MELVIN W. KENNEY, The Picture Shop, 65 Bromfield Street, Bosion, Mass.

WE furnish good situations in Christian families at good wages at all kinds of housework. Write to SALVATION ARMY EMPLOYMENT DEPART MENT, 124 W. 14th street, New York City.

MERICAN man, married, wishes position as team ster on farm; good milker; no liquor. C. BE VANS, Washington Depot, Ct.

OOD man on farm wanted: must be good milker competent to run a retail milk route some of the time, and strictly temperate; send references and price per month. M. R. ROBBINS & SON, Brattleboro, Vt.

WANTED—By single man, place to take care of stock and milk. Address J. O. MAY, Naugatuck

WANTED—A good, reliable man as superintendent of almshouse, with wife, capable of managing affairs in house; man must understand farming and care of stock, woman must be accustomed to housework and one who can get along with inmates. Applicants must be from 25 to 45 years of age, furnish references and state conditions as to family and experience had. Address P. R. P. CO., 747 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Married man with family preferred, on hay and vegetable farm; good house, good pay, permanent position, for good work; extra money made boarding heip during haying and harvesting. Address stating experience, references and wages expected. A. W. ALLEN, Sunnyside Farm, Barre, Vt.

Wanted-Man and wife on large dairy farm; man good general farm hand and milker, wife to do general housework; both must be sober and good workers; no children; good wages and steady work; give age and references. SUPT., 131 Conant St., Beverly, Mass.

WANTED—A good reliable farmer and wife to take full charge of farm, wife to do general hou e-work; must be good milker, competent, strictly tem-perate and not afraid of work. Address, with refer-ences, for full particulars. BOX 91, Avon, Ut.

WANTED SEPT. 1—Trustworthy man for fa'm; must be neat, of good habits, patient to animals, industrious: no profane or violent man need apply: state references and terms. STANLEY H. ABBOT, Wilton, N. H.

WANTED—Herdsman and butter-maker; single, in-dustricus, trustworthy, understanding separator and Bs cock test. W. L. PENTECOST, South New-bury, N. R. WANTED-Young men to learn telegraphy. Good positions secured. Illustrated catalog free. EASTERN SUHOOL OF TELEGRAPH 1, Box 2, Lebanon, 78.

WANTED -A strictly temperate single man for gen-eral farm work; must be a good milker and fur-nish reliable references. BOX 289, Brockton, Mass. WANTED—A reliable single man on farm: good milker, no liquor: state wages expected and give references. JAMES M.S. TUCKER, beabrook, N. H.

WANTED—At once, trustworthy farmer boy in each town; pleasant work, spare time, good pay. A. J. HAMM, Ossipee, N. M. WANTFD—Single man on dairy farm; good milker and temperate. D. L. JONAS, Ridgefield, Ct.

GOOD FARMER wanted immediately. RINES BROTHERS, Portland, Me. WANTED—Strong capable woman for general work, it must be good plant cook, on farm three miles from Worcester. All the conveniences to do with, good home, steady employment to the right p. rson. Address MRS. DAVID EARNSHAW, Highlawn Stock Farm, Auburn, Mass.

Potash the healthy growth is as necessary to of grain as grain is to the health of man. Our valuable books on "Fertilization," sent free to farmers upon request. **GERMAN KALI WORKS** 93 Nassau Street New York

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the beirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of PHEBE J. MANKS, late of Kennebunkport, in the State of Maine, deceased, intestate, leaving estate in said County.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Mary J. Clark of Son-erville, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week. If three successive vecks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this nineteenth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of MAUDE C. DAMON, late of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, deceased, intestate, leaving estate in said County.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court, to grant a letter of administration on the esta e of said deceased to Joseph W. Heath of Wakefield, in the County of Middlesex, without glving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of September, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this seventeenth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

to all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA A. ROLLINS, late of Springfield, in the County of Windsor and State of Vermont, deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver General of

and to the Treasurer and Receiver General of said Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, A. Herbert Rollins, appointed executor of the will of said deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Windsor, in the State of Vermont, has presented to said Court his petition representing that as such executor he is entitled to certain personal property situated in said Commonwealth, to wit:

A deposit in the Middlesex Institution for Savings of Concord, in said County of Middlesex, and praying that he may be licensed to receive or to sell, by public or private sale, on such terms and to such person or persons as he shall think fit—or otherwise to dispose of, and to transfer and convey such estate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of September, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause. If any you have why the same should not

cause, if any you have, why the same should

cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massa-CHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by serving a copy of said citation on the Treasurer and Receiver General of said Commonwealth fourteen days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIEE, Esquire, First Jurge of said Court, this fifth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of MARY
L. DOWNING, late of Swanzey, in the County
of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire, deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter
described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver
General of said Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, Fayette F. Downing, appointed
executor of the will of said deceased, by
the Probate Court for the County of Cheshire, in
the State of New Hampshire, has presented to
said Court his petition representing that as such
executor he is entitled to certain personal propery situated in said Commonwealth, to wit:
Deposits in the Middlesex Institution for Savings of Concord, in said County of Middlesex,
and the New Bedford Institution for Savings of
New Bedford, in our County of Bribtol, and praying that he may be licensed to receive or to sell,
by public or private sale, on such terms and to
such person or persons as he shall think fit—or
otherwise to dispose of, and to transfer and convey such estate.

such person or persons as he shall think fit—or otherwise to dispose of, and to transfer and convey such estate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of September, A. D. 1994, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massa-Chubetts Ploudeman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by serving a copy of said citation on the Treasurer and Receiver General of said Commonwealth fourteen days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this ninth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of MARY E. BRUCE, late of Syracuse, in the State of New York, deceased, leaving estate in said County.

WHEREAS, certain instruments purporting to be the last will and testament—and codici—of said deceased have been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Charles H. Bruce, of said Syracuse, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

good home, steady employment to the right p. rson. Address MRS. DAVID EARNSHAW, Highlawn Stock Farm, Auburn, Mass.

WANTED—Inexperienced young women in the training school for nurses. INSANE HOSPITAL, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Capable girl for general housework in Wanted—Capable girl for general housework in Wanted—And samily; wages \$1. MRS. J. A. TILTON, heedham, Mass.

WANTED—A housekeeper for a family of four on a farm near town. Address S. J. BINGHAM, St. Albaus, Vt.

WANTED—A middle-aged lady as, housekeeper. W.

WANTED—A middle-aged lady as, housekeeper. W.

WANTED—Immediately, girl for bousework on farm. COUNTRY, R. D. 20, Danbury, Ct.

Our Domes.

The Workbox.

KNITTED SHAWL, STAR STITCH. One pound of Shetland floss, one shade: 1 pair No. 8 bone or rubber knitting needles. Cast on 128 stitches to make a scarf shawl the ordinary width. The knitting forms

1st row-One plain (*) over as though to seam, slip 1, narrow. Repeat from (*) tili 1 stitch remains, knit that.

2d row-Like first. 3d—Knit plain. In knitting the slipped stitch and the thread that lies over it, knit the slip stitch first, then thread over.

Repeat these 3 rows until the shawl is two yards long, or as long as desired. Bind of off. Leave the sides unfinished and knit a five-inch fringe into the ends.

BABY'S CAP. This is made to wear under sheer lace or lawn caps when cool. One skein two-thread Saxony yarn is used, No. 14 steel needles

Cast on 50 stitches for lower edge of crown First row plain. Second row purl. Third row plain. Fourth row purl. Fifth row Repeat these 5 rows, thus forming ribs, 1 on right side and 1 on wrong. Repeat until there are 11 ribs on right side, 10 on wrong side. On the eleventh rib on wrong side, narrow at beginning of second and fourth rows. This completes the crown of hood. Take up 53 stitches along one side of crown, knit the 46 stitches on the top of the crown, and take up 53 stitches along the other side. This is the first rib row on the

Make a row of crochet all round hood through which run ribbon, finish with a scallop. Run the ribbon through plain, bringing down ends to tie under the chin. EVA M. NILES.

Washed Face in Milk, Became Wrinkled. A writer on beauty in one of the society papers urges her readers never to wash the face with soap and water, as being certain destruction to a fine complexion. I cannot

indorse this view. Cleanliness is absolutely necessary to the beauty and delicacy of the texture of the skin. If soap is not liked, at least oatmeal should take its place, and pure or distilled water invariably be used. I once saw the result of only washing the face with milk in a lady who started life with a good complexion, but before she reached middle age had lost all freshness, and showed a faded skin covered with fine wrinkles. Nothing equals the complexion of the country woman who rises early, is much in the open air, and bathes freely in cold water. The homely idea of washing in the dew of the morning as an aid to beauty is simply a practical way of expressing this fact.-London Graphic.

No Sense In Getting Drowned.

"Now that the swimming season is fairly under way," said Capt. "Tom" Riley, the veteran Coney Island life-saver, "it may not be a bad idea to give a few pointers to the average bather, that may come in useful to him some time or other.

"The first piece of advice I would give is: Don't go far from shore. Swimming is one of the hardest exercises in the world, and a man must be well used to it. No matter whether he is as fit as a fiddle to run a five-mile race in record time, let him be careful how far he tries to swim.

"Every muscle is used when a man is swimming, many of them that are never brought into play in any other way. This is the main reason why so many fellows get

into trouble every year.
"They feel good and strong, and when they get into the water they swim and swim until they get tired. Then when they try to swim back again their strength plays out. and if help isn't near by they get rattled. The next day the newspapers have an account of 'An expert swimmer drowned.' " Getting rattled is another thing to guard against. Nine times out of ten this has more to do with people getting into trouble than anything else. Whatever you do or wherever you are, keep cool-keep your nerve. A man can stay afloat a long time if he won't get rattled, no matter what's the trouble with him.

"There's a spot just off Norton's Point where you can't make headway in one direction or the other. If you are caught in there with a boat you can't pull out, so you wimmer has cut out for him. There is the skin off completely or injure it. only one thing to do, and that is to keep and quiet, and after awhile the current will carry you out, but you can't get out by swimming. That is what we call a

"In a race I had once some years ago from the Battery to Coney Island I got caught in this place. I knew it the minute I reached it, so I didn't try to swim, but turned over on my back and floated. the course of a few minutes I was whirled out, and went on and won my race. Now, an inexperienced swimmer would have got rattled, made big efforts to get out, and finally have tired himself out and sunk.

Don't be afraid of cramps is another thing that all swimmers should remember There has been so much said and written about cramps that people are scared to death when they feel a little cramp coming on in a toe or hand. Then they lose their nerve altogether and give up, where by being cool they could have made their way to shore in safety. Lots of the pleasure of bathers is taken away by this fear. I won't say that cramps are not slightly dangerous, but they are never so bad that a swimme can't take care of himself. Swimmers with any kind of ability ought to be able to swim any reasonable distance with any kind of a cramp. The ones who are not good swimmers should always hug the shore and neve take chances.

"Cramps are brought on by swimming. So, when you feel one coming on, stop using the leg or arm where it is located. If you turn over on your back and float a while, that will give the cramp a chance to go away, but even if it doesn't, it won't prevent you from swimming slowly and getting to shore.

" Most people think a cramp spreads gradually until it goes all over the body from a little cramp in the toe. This isn't so. It is always confined to the leg or arm where it starts. This is proved by the fact that it goes away when you quit using the leg or I have never yet been in a swimming race for a long distance that I haven't had a cramp in a leg or arm. I got one in my right leg one time so bad that the leg locked at the knee joint every time 1 made a kick. Yet I not only finished the race, but won

"Whenever you hear cramp stories som one is sure to mention stomach cramps They are supposed to be the most dangerous kind. You hear where people are doubled up like a jackknife and then sink like a stone. Now, as a matter of fact, in Il my experience I never had a stomach

eramp or saw a person with one. If they ever happen they have kept out of my sight. And I don't believe there is such a thing. This is another fairy story that has been told until everybody believes it. So that when a fellow in swimming gets a little pain in the stomach he at once imagines he has stomach oramps, and that he's a goner, and will at once yell for help or do something foolish. thing foolish.

"It's nearly always the poor swimmer who gets in trouble, for he is the one to take the greatest chances. Good swimmers always travel in pairs, so they can aid one another in case of trouble. You often see the head of one of these poor swimmers bobbing about way off shore, although we try our best to keep them in, and when one of them gets into trouble, he is usually so far out that he is gone before we can get at him."-N. Y. Times

First Aid to the Complexion

Now is the season when women complain of the harm done to their complexions by the open-air life. The cause is simple, and so

is the remedy. The woman at a summer resort who washes her face in hard water will soon find that her skin is chapped. The woman who comes in from a dusty drive and bathes her face with water, either hot or cold, and then goes out again into the wind and sun will have a crop of freckles as her sure reward.

The proper way to wash the face is to use soft, warm water. Take a cold bath in the morning, if you will, but do not try to wash right side. On it carry out the ribs until the face in cold water. The cuticle will there are 6 on the right side and 6 on the wrong.

Then after the face has been washed, do not go directly out into the air. Nothing will chap the skin sooner.

Remain indoors half an hour after washng the face, and do not let the sun play upon it during that time. A little fore thought in the matter will save the skin many a bad scorching and will prevent many a batch of freckles.

Now for a skin food to use upon the face. While some faces can use glycerine, others cannot. There are skins that chap with glycerine, and in such cases glycerine should be made very weak or not used at

For a quickly made skin food, get from the druggist half an ounce of good cold cream. Place it in a double boiler and add to it the contents of a five-cent bottle of white vaseline. Let them melt together and add an ounce of lanolin. This is very

soothing. Finally, add half an ounce each of pure almond oil and white wax. This will make an excellent cold cream. Beat as it is cooling and add a few drops of perfume, just

sufficient to scent it nicely.
Use this skin food daily on the face. But, if you cannot obtain these ingredients, you can make a very simple skin food by getting from the drug store an ounce of cold cream. Heat it and add an ounce of lanolin to it. A cream still easier to make and one that will do very well for emergency, is made of equal parts of white vasoline and pure

almond oil, heated together, and scented with a drop of rose. This skin food should be kept in a largemouthed bottle and used on coming in from a drive. Smear it all over the face, leave on a few minutes, then wipe it off with a very

soft cloth. Apply more of the cold cream and wipe off again. With the last wiping will come off a great deal of the dust and dirt of the drive.

The summer girl should have upon he dressing-table half a dozen bottles to be used for the complexion. She should have something to heal the skin when it has been burned, and for this there is nothing better than lime water and sweet oil.

Take equal parts of each and shake in oottle together. Use upon the face after it has been scorched or when it has a burned, stinging feeling.

Here are some dont's for the complexion: come in from salt-water bathing. Don't put water on your face after a dusty

Don't use water after you have golfed, or swung in the hammock, or indulged in any of the summer pastimes that are so bad for the complexion. Don't try to use water on a tired, dusty

skin. It may feel cool for the moment, but can have an idea of what kind of work a it will act as an irritant and will either take If the skin is chapped, here is a remedy

Take witch hazel and add to it an equal amount of rose water. To this add a few grains of borax powder. Shake and apply o the face. Let it dry on the skin. And don't forget the milk-of-cucumber remedy. This is made very easily by cut-

ting up a cucumber and covering it with water. Let it simmer, strain, add enough water to make a pint, and to this add half a teaspoonful of boracic acid. Add to it about ten drops of benzoin, or enough to make the water milky. It is one of the best skin lotions known. And there is another encumber remedy

Take of the juice of ripe cucumbers one whole cup. Add to it an equal portion of elder flower water. To this add half an ounce of alcohol. Make it milky with a few drops of benzoin.

This will make a very nice mixture and one that can be used upon the skin freely. If one's arms are tanned, the best ble is said to be peroxide of hydrogen added to lanolin.

A young Washington woman, who will not wear gloves in the summer time, frequently has her hands bleached by a specialist of that city.

Taking enough peroxide of hydrogen to cover the hands, he dips first one hand of this young woman into the solution and then the other. He now gently massage

the skin of the hands and arms. Finally he washes the hands in milk of woman is to go home and sleep in complexion gloves. This will whiten the hands, the margin between this and the teminjuring the skin. It can be frequently

Women whose hands are not white enough should sweat them a little. Sleeping in gloves fined with paste will do this and so will washing them in very hot water. Do not scald the hands, but lather them well and hold them in warm water, washing them well the while.

The skin in the summer time needs twice the care required in the winter time. The woman whose skin is dry cannot have a pretty complexion. The skin of an infant is always moist, and the result is that it is

ine and smooth. Be careful, then, in using boracic acid It tends to dry out the skin, and while s little is good, too much of it will make the

Remember that moisture, warmth and s

you can never hope for a nice cuticle as long as your face is dry.

And that is the reason why so many pro-

fessional beauties cold cream their faces at night. They will not go to bed until they have rubbed a little face cream into the skin. They will not retire until they have assured themselves that there, are no wrin-

kles remaining. They massage the frown between the eyes, using a frown cream. They rub out the parenthesis around the mouth, using a good wrinkle cream. They take ont the countless little lines at the corners of the eyes, using the best skin food they can obtain, and they keep on with the face, coax- breeze, whether natural or artificial, is ing the skin into beauty, until, at the end of an hour, they are young again with a smooth, pretty skin.—N. Y. Sun.

easily understood. So long as the air remains absolutely still a layer of it, which has acquired the same temperature as the

A Health Barometer.

One who makes a close study of finger nails will find many curious things about them to excite his wonder and interest, but none more so than the studies of physical condition told in their growth. The nail of a person in good health grows at the rate of about one-sixteenth of an inch each weekslightly more than any authorities believebut during illness or after an accident, or during hours of mental depression, this growth is not only affected and retarded, so far as its length is concerned, but also as regards its thickness

The very slightest illness will thus leave an indelible mark on the nails, which may be readily detected as the nail grows out. If one has a sudden attack, such as acute rheumatism, which sends the temperature bounding upward to 104° or 105°, within the space of three or four hours, it will be found on the nails, indicating the difference in thickness of growth between the time when health was enjoyed, and the thin growth of the ill period. If the illness is one that comes on gradually, like typhoid fever, for example, instead of a ridge, a gentle incline will appear on the nails. Should one have fan, arm broken, the thick ridge can be seen only on the fingers of the one hand, but in all cases of general sickness the ridge or slope appears on the fingers of both hands. When one has passed through a period of extreme excitement or mental depression, the fact will be imprinted on the nails, either with an abrup ridge or a gentle slope, according to the acuteness of the mental influence.

In no instance can the marks of illness accident or mental condition be clearly seen on the nail until after the growth has carried the line beyond the white or half moon portion of it, but a week or two subequent to any of these things the ridge or slope may be found on the nails, usually readily visible to the eyes, but if not, the mark may be found by running the tip of the finger down any of the nails.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Keeping Cool.

If the discomfort and suffering which re sult from excessive heat are not so great this summer as they have been in certain exceptional years, they are severe enough to force themselves upon public attention, and to justify the adoption of all available means for securing relief therefrom. Fortunately, few hot waves endure more than three or four days at a time. Nature relents at intervals, and gives sweltering humanity a chance to recover from her worst inflictions, but during the prevalence of the lat ter ingenuity is severely taxed to avoid their

To meet the trouble intelligently one ought to remember where the warmth comes from. Part of this is produced inside the body. The animal organism is an engine. Food is fuel burned in its furnaces. If the quantity be large and the kinds be unwisely chosen, there will be a surplus of heat. Far less food is needed in summer than in winter. Hence one of the most important precautions to be observed at this time of year is to limit the diet almost exclusively to fruits and vegetables, taking little or no meat. In regard to drinks, much can be left to the Don't try to wash the face when you first individual taste, but the use of iced beverages in any considerable quantity is objectionable for more reasons than one. They check digestion, chill the stomach and tend to set up congestion in other organs. Moreover, in many cases, a very thirst. Often more lasting refreshment will be derived from a cup of warm tea than from a glass of iced tea. Lemonade, milk, and such beverages are more beneficial if their temperature is between 60° and 70° than if below 40°.

Most of the heat from which people suffer comes from outside, and the thermometer rarely gives an accurate indication of its in tensity. There are several reasons for the failure. One is that humidity is a variable factor, and its amount is not indicated by an ordinary dry-bulb instrument. Cooling is effected by evaporation from the skin. The rate of evaporation depends upon the amount of invisible vapor already suspended in the air. When saturation is nearly reached, the atmosphere refuses to take up any more moisture from any source -not even to accommodate the most de serving persons. Again, heat is often reflected from walls and pavements in such a manner as to raise the temperature in the shade several degrees higher than in a perfectly sheltered spot, like the interior of a house or office. Finally, the sun temperature is frequently twenty or thirty degrees higher than the shade temperature.

By far the largest part of the heat lost by the body is radiated from the skin. Helmholtz thought that fully three-fourths of it was thrown off in that manner, while he estimated the amount disposed of through the lungs at only one-fifth. Clothing should be so designed in winter as to check radiation, because there is a vast difference be tween the temperature of the skin-which ought to be nearly that of the blood-and the surrounding air. In summer the difference is small, at least during the prevalence cucumbers. His direction to the young of a hot wave. Blood heat is about and the solution has the advantage of not perature of the air is exceedingly narrow, not over 8° or 10°. At such times only the lightest apparel should be worn. It is prudent even then for some persons to sacrifice a little comfort to health. A rapid chilling of the surface may lead the blood to accumulate inside at some tweak point. In winter that phenomenon is called "taking cold," and the effect is often pner The lungs are liable to congestion in summer, but other organs may be hurt by the same process, especially if they have pre viously exhibited weakness. In India it is common to guard the waist with a broad

sash, even in the hottest weather. Evaporation, to which reference has al ready been made, increases the influence of radiation. The favorite way of measuring humidity is to place beside an ordinary thermometer another whose bulb has been covered with muslin and moistened. By

below that of its companion, and the differbelow that of its companion, and the difference enables the expert to compute the percentage of water present in the surrounding air. At all times, but especially in summer, the skin is more nearly in the condition of a wet-bulb thermometer than of a dry-bulb thermometer; so that evaporation then has a good chance to operate. To absorbs a remarkable amount of heat,

has acquired the same temperature as the body, remains in contact therewith, and acts as a blanket. Radiation is thus diminished and evaporation is almost entirely stopped. By this forcible removal of the adjacent film, a chance is given for drier, oler air to reach the skin. Whether or not the relief afforded by a fan which is wielded by hand more than compensates for the warmth developed by exercise is a ques-tion never satisfactorily determined. Opinions differ about the net result. There can be no doubt, however, about the value of an electric fan. Its use involves no effort, and

the comfort derived from it is substantial. Within the past few years much has been heard about the cooling of houses and offices by apparatus which corresponds to that aployed to overcome the opposite extreme of temperature in winter. The art of refrigeration has been developed so far that articles of food may thus be preserved for months. Skating rinks obtain a sheet of artificial ice with ease by the same means. This system has been so extended that theatres are often made exceedingly comfortable in the torrid season. It would be only one step further to apply it to the home and he place of business. Inasmuch as the principle is perfectly sound, and the cost is ot exorbitant, the only apparent obstacles in the way of realizing the dream are small technical details. That they may soon be overcome by inventors and engineers is a hope that may be reasonably cherished.-New York Tribune.

Domestic Hints.

GEREN-PEA-AND-POTATO SALAD. Mix equal parts of cold cooked peas and potaes cut in very small cubes; season with salt and pepper, and serve as green-pea salad.

APRICOT JELLY. Stone eighteen apricots, cut them into slices. and place them in a basin with the juice of two and a haif lemons; then pour over them one and and a half lemons; then pour over them one and a half pints of boiling syrup, cover the basin, and leave the contents to cool. When almost cold, add one and a half ounces of gelatine; mix this well in, strain into a jelly mould and leave to set. When set, serve on a dish garnished with thin strips of apricot.

ORANGES FILLED WITH JELLY. Take half a dozen oranges that are perfect; make a hole at the stem end about half an inch pulp, and then soak the oranges in cold water for an hour; then scrape with the spoon until they are smooth inside; rinse with cold water, and drain on a cloth and put them in ice box Prepare pink and clear orange jelly, with the juice of two lemons added. Fill half of them with juice of two lemons added. Find the pink, the other half with clear jelly, and when they are set wipe clean and out each orange in four quarters. Heap them in a pretty glass

dish for the table. CARAMEL ICE-CREAM.

One-third cupful of thin cream or one-sixth cupful of each of heavy cream and milk, one and a half tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of boiling water, one-quarter teaspoonful of vanilla, a grain of salt. Put sugar in a small saucepan; place on range and stir con stantly until melted. Add water and boil unti mixture is reduced to one tablespoonful. Add cream very slowly, vanilla, sait, then freeze.

CHEESE CUSTARD.

Butter a baking-dish, put in a layer of bread cut in pieces one inch square with crust removed, sprinkle thin-sliced cheese over the bread, dust with salt and paprika, or a few grains of cayenne. Add other layers of bread and cheese, seasoning as before, using in all half a small loaf of bread, one cup of cheese and half a teaspoonful of salt. Reat two eggs slightly, add one pint of milk, and pour the mixture over the bread and cheese. Bake about halt an hour in a moderate oven. CUCUMBER SWEET PICKLE.

Slice the cucumbers about one inch thick, and oil for one hour in weak alum water; take out and lay in cold water; let remain till perfectly cold; then boil again in fresh alum water half an hour; drain the fruit well; make a syrup of one pound of sugar to each pound of fruit; to four pounds of fruit one pound of cider vinegar; boil the syrup; then put in the fruit and boil it till transparent. Add mace, and if the syrup is not thick enough continue to boil after the fruit is When cold, sprinkle in some white

Hints to Housekeepers. Most refreshing on a hot afternoon is a glass f iced tea, to which is added two or

For the sickroom a pleasant disinfectant is nade by putting in a saucer some freshly ground coffee and lighting a piece of campho roasting coffee, an aroma that is agreeable to most This perfume has the advantage of be ing healthful, and is to be preferred to the pastiles and incense powders, which to some are

of the camphor will kill ordinary disease germs that may be floating around. Lamb is best left alone until it has nearly fin ished roasting, simply being placed in the oven, with a light dredging of salt and pepper. At almost ithe last stage, sprinkle it with paprika, add a little lemon juice, and minced thyme. Use grated breadcrumbs to thicken the gravy, in-

very sickening. The odor of the coffee will con

teract any bad aroma in the room, and the fume

Lettuce should be prepared for the table se eral hours before serving. Pick it over carefully, discarding imperfect leaves, but leaving th hearts or centre untouched. Wash leaf by leaf, daintily and tenderly, so as not to bruise, and leave in a pan of clear cold water for some little time. About an hour before serving, lay the lettuce gently in a wire salad basket and shake dry as possible, then put the basket in the refrigera-tor near the ice, but not on it. Cucumbers should be sliced thin several hours before using them, laid in a pan of ice water with several pieces of ice laid on top until time to serve. In slicing the cucumbers reject the end pieces, beginning

Moisten macaroons with whipped cream and line a glass dish with them. Next stew candied cherries and bits of candied plueapple, together with plums, pears and other candied fruits. Use sparingly a little lemon mice to correct any mawk ish sweetness, and pile more whipped cream upon them. Cover with a topdressing of macaroons. Chill well before sending to the table.

fashion Notes.

. In the manner of wearing veils two distinct styles are beginning to prevail in Newport's fashionable quarters. One is the white lace veil rather elaborate in its design and drawn close over the face, its border dipping almost an inch below the chin, and the other is the auto veil upon a ring, in white, in green, brown and blue mousseline or chiffon, crossed in the back and drawn forward under the chin, and hanging in

variety. Straws are of every description, novel-

out inclined to a lace effect, the color of that beculiar brown shade seen only in birds' eathers. A hat of this braid—broad of brim and broad of crown, too—was noticeably lovely trimmed with a partial wreath of green orchids and a white and pale green scarf of a brilliantly glossy green tissue the milliners are using. A green bow of the same was set close to the hair

under the brim.

• Steel-gray liberty mousseline and a deep shade of golden bronze, with a suspicion of green about it, are the two smart colors for long-journey auto veils, and very fit do they look when the

. A white chip of exceeding fineness was rimmed with an abundant wreath of white sweet leas, and was a capital contrast next the brown peas, and was a capital contrast next the brown hat, while a black crin, most graceful in line, was trimfined with three shades of brilliant peony pink—that very darkly deep tint, a middle tone—and a pale rose-petal shade of louisipe ribbon in swallow-tail bows, the clipped ends very numer ous and bristing with points. Bows to match were crossed upon the headband.

were crossed upon the neadband.

••• Pink bids fair to be a favorite color again for dancing gowns. Very many have been worn and greatly admired of late. Pink erepe, mous-seline and a sort of crepe lisse are much to the fore, the pink having that yellowish tone common to Oriental pinks as compared with our rose pinks. . Glittering trimmings are another craze

but not in the old style of solid designs as much as if executed by hand in narrow rows evenly spaced apart, the width of a narrow ribbon, from n straight or varied lines of waving serpentines npact diminutive patterns.

•° Negligees in kimono models of a beauty heretofore never attempted, and a correspond-ing luxuriousness that is bewitching, are sought with surprising energy. The material of which these ideal kimonos are made is entirely new, of the finest of French batiste, in white and all the modish pale tints, having an embossed figur of white and in round or diamond-shaped me dallion form. There are also single orchid and fleur-de-lis designs. These are lined with the sheerest and glossiest of white silk, almost a mousseline in its lightness, while the neck, fronts and sleeves have a broad facing of a lustrous white lumineuse silk.—New York Vogue.

The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget. "Whosoever puts his life into the keeping of Jesus Christ, and obediently lives by His spirit, becomes thereby another man in spiritual qual-ities; and it is of this new personal creation that I wish to speak, which is not less real because the process of it is mysterious. . . There is a spiritual quality in every religious being's character that we cannot explain by reference to any definite physical natural cause.

"It is mysterious; it is intensely personal, and without doubt it is the most powerful and most valuable of all our qualities as religious men This is what we get directly and immediately from Christ—it is what we call the personal religious life, as distinguished from our doctrinal peliefs and our ecclesiastical attachments; it is what each one of us allows Christ to create in is-what, without Christ's immediate and con clously exercised influence in the individua sciously exercised influence in the individua soul, freely opening itself to His presence, never can be produced by anything or anybody how-ever claiming to do God's work. "There are for each of us, if we are to reach

the goal of life, three distinct achievements— first, a kindling of our emotional nature toward all that is pure and holy and true; a reinforce-ment of the will for the doing of duties unseen, for the most part, by any but ourselves; and, finally, a greatness and serenity of spirit for the brave endurance of the painful, sad and secret experiences, and for the right use of the pros perities of life—all of which come from nothing other than direct personal intimacy and friend ship with Jesus Christ. Toward the achievement of these our whole religious life should un-interruptedly move, and with less than the achievement of these none of us should be satisfled."-Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D.

The sadness of personal and private grief

loss by the death of Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald, who, twelve years ago, succeeded Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks as rector of Trinity in Boston, on the elevation of Dr. Brooks to the Episcopate. That Dr. Donald was the special choice of Bishop Brooks endeared him to the parish, and it was at once seen that his own qualities and gifts were such as to inspire the utmost appreciation and confidence. He was thirteen years the junior of Bishop Brooks. He entered on his work in Trinity at the age of forty-four still in the flush of youthful maturity. He brought to his work an almost apostolic zeal and energy; an enthusiasm for spiritual progress; an intellectual vigor; a fine discrimination between things essential and things non-essential, a great executive and directive force that manifested itself in the erection of the beautiful Galilee porch on the West front of Trinity, and the completion of the chancel with arrangemeuts for a boy choir, and the artistic stone carving of the balustrade. His exquisite taste as well as his lofty power were unfailingly manifested. His was an impressive personality,—singularly penetrating, sympathetic and interesting. Even the chance meeting with Dr. Donald made memorable the moment. He had the most beautiful felicity in conversational intercourse. The atm osphere of his presen uplifting; and in the transition of Dr. Donald to the "life more abundant" there comes to us all a new illumination on the faithful, beautiful and ennobling life that the rector of Trinity lived in his parish and his city; and a new perception of the fine and exalted quality of his work. With all teachers and nspirers of human progress there is hardly a line to be drawn between the influence of their lives and the influence of their work. For work and life become one, as each is an expression of the spirit. "Greatness and littleness are terms not of the quantity, but of the quality of human life." said Phillips Brooks. "If a man has a great conception of life and is putting all of the little things which he is doing into that conception, he is a great man. There is always some great conception which makes for a man the interpretation of his life." The great conception of life held by the

eloved rector of Trinity was that of "putting the life into the keeping of Jesus Christ to obediently live by His spirit." There was the secret of that deep and tender sympathy, that faithfulness to duty, that studious achievement of scholarly culture, and wide outlook on the world of events and affairs that characterized Dr. Donald. In the counsel given to his young curate, Mr. Travers, who has so kindly shared it with those who listened to his beautiful and touching discourse last Sunday:-the counsel to "work, be faithful, and walk with God," is discerned the watchwords of his own life; the secret spring of energy that communicated itself so widely with every eficent purpose.

"This is eternal life,—to know Thee, the only true God." Here is the one central truth by means of which alone the soul pro gresses. To walk with God is eternal life Just in proportion to the degree with which man walks with God, here and now, does he partake of that deeper and nobler quality which gives effectiveness to life. Eterna life does not imply merely future duration but present quality. It is conditioned upon entering into the knowledge of the nature of God and manifesting His spirit. Eternal life is an evolutionary process. It is the certain degree of oiliness are absolutely evaporation the temperature of the wetessential to a pretty smooth skin, and that built thermometer is kept several degrees has a soft, velvety surface like bird plumage, well as the will to live. It is the life lived life which is inspired by the will to love as

in relations to the spiritual universe, held amenable to the spiritual laws.

Dr. Donald constantly portrayed and illustrated in himself the great truth that religious life is not a thing apart church, and cloister, and special seaso and holy days, but is, rather, the inform spirit and vitality of every pursuit and each endeavor. He was a scholar and a thinker: a man who kept in touch with the march of events and entered into all the interests and the problems of citizenship and national progress. He had in a rare degree the course age of his convictions. He was not afraid to e misuuderstood. There were times whe he was misunderstood and misinterpreted as is the case with every fearless speaker and vigorous thinker who follows principle rather than policy. He said what he be lieved and he did not forsake his conviction ecause it did not chance to be popular He had, most truly, "put his life into the keeping of Jesus Christ." To "work, to be faithful, to walk with God" is to not be afraid of misconceptions. It is to push bravely on, through good report and through evil report,-to press forward and support all that is noble and just and that make for righteousness.

Dr. Donald was one of the most interesting of preachers. His discourses had sculiarly searching quality of their own; they were fervent, they were felicitous in allusion and illustration, and they were haracterized by an intense realization of the presence of Christ in the daily life. He was one of the most sympathetic and charming of friends. His voice was melodi-

ous and beautiful; his imagination vivid, his power of poetic feeling was great. In his passing on to larger duties in the higher life, he inspires all who knew and loved him here to worthier endeavor and more earnest achievement; to the fufillnent, indeed, of that lofty ideal to "work be faithful; walk with God."

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A SERENADE Oh, dream of me, my darling. A dream both loving and true. Sweeter than days of springtime And tender as eyes of blue.

Softly, dear songbirds awake her, Gently kind breezes tell her Her lover his vigil keeps.

Oh, dream of me, my darling, Ere the day begins again, A dream of joy and gladness, DORA ANNIS CHASE.

THE PORCH.

When father built the veranda, He kicked about the expense, But ma, she said: "Don't mind it, Ed— Don't think of dollars and cents."

That autumn Clara was married. It made pa glad as could be, And ma would smile " I'm proud of that porch," said she. III.

II.

Last summer both Belle and Amy Would race for the porch at night, Of us thought best To stay indoors, out of sight.

IV. But Belle ran faster than Amy-She got her man in July; And I'll commend That porch to send A bachelor's oath sky high

Last Sunday Amy informed us That she had told Jimmy " yes," And now us three, Pa. ma and me, Pa, ma and me,
Can get on that porch, I guess.
—Cleveland Leader.

THE SIMPLE DESIRE. O Master let me walk with Thee, In lowly paths of service free; Tell me Thy secret, help me bear The strain of toil, the fret of care.

Help me the slow of heart to move By some clear, winning word of love; Teach me the wayward feet to stay, And guide them in the homeward way.

Teach me Thy patience, still with Thee In closer, dearer company, In work that keeps faith sweet and strong, In trust that triumphs over wrong.

In hope that sends a shining ray Far down the future's broadening way. In peace, that only Thou canst give, With Thee, O Master, let me live. -Washington Gladden.

APPLE PIE.

Let others praise the red, red rose, Whose haunting scent none may forget, But almost anybody knows The apple pie is sweeter yet.
Let others sing the damsel tair
Who thralls them with bewitching art— But apple pie drives off my care
And trips the highway to my heart.

And if it's cold-Say one day old— I want all of it I can hold!

When apple pie has held the shelf Until it's cool and crisp and firm, I'll eat a whole big one myself And never murmur—not a murm'! Why, when it's sliced it fairly smiles, And chuckles when its honeyed juice In tantalizing drips beguiles
The cravings that it has set loose.

O, if it's cold— Say one day old— I want all of it I can hold!

I think I'd give away my crown, Were I a man of royal birth, To eat, while holding upside down, The last piece of it on this earth! Why, every summer smile and song Is held within an apple pie— And that's the place where they belong, All peace and dulcetness! O my! When it is cold-

I want all of it I can hold! -W. D. Nesbit, in Ainslee's.

WAR IN THE EAST.

The sable again for thine altars, O Goddess of Peace! Once more the red demon is loosened, Death's hounds have release! Ah, the sorrow untold, ah, the anguish, Ere conflict shall cease!

Will the dove and the bough of the olive Ne'er, ne'er be supreme! Is good-will but a pitiful byword, A diplomat's theme? And the time of the Nazarene's vision, Is that but a dream?
—Clinton Scollard, in Harper's Weekly.

IS IT YOU?

Some one's selfish, some one's lazy; Is it you? Some one's sense of right is hazy; Is it you? Some one lives a life of ease, Doing largely as he please— Drifting idly with the breeze; Is it you?

Some one hopes success will find him; Is it you? Some one proudly looks behind him; Is it you? Some one full of good advice eems to think it rather nice

In a has-been's paradise-Is it you? Some one trusts to luck for winning; Is it you? Some one craves a new beginning; Is it you? Some one says: "I never had Such a chance as Jones' lad.'

Is it you? Some one's terribly mistaken; Is it you? Some one sadly will awaken; Is it you?

Some one's likewise quite a cad-

Some one's working on the plan That a masterful "I can" Doesn't help to make the Man-Is it you? Some one yet may "make a killing";

And it's you. Some one needs but to be willing. And it's you. Some one better set his jaw, Cease to be a man of straw. Get some sand into his craw-

And it's you.

—Baltimore American.

My dead love came to me and said, God gives me one hour's rest, To spend with thee on earth again: How shall we spend it best?" " Why, as of old," I said; and so

We quarreled, as of old; But, when I turned to make my peace, That one short hour was to -Stephen Phillips

A beggar, bent beneath the weight of yearschedness inured, half rec Entreated help, and I could give but tears;

Miscellaneous.

Their First Quarrel.

"I felt really sorry for Emmeline," said the woman visitor. "It made me feel, uncomfortwoman visitor. "It made me feel, uncomfortable, of course, being a guest, but I was sorry for her, anyway. They seemed to get along quite well at first, and everybody said what a happy couple they were. Of course, he was polite, but anybody could notice the sarcastic tone of his voice, and although she laughed at what he said her cheeks were pretty red. I guess it wasn't their first spat by a good many."

"I always thought they got on well together," said Mrs. Wachilope. "He always seemed very nice to her, I know, and she seemed devoted to him."

"You can't always tell," said Wachilope "No, indeed," agreed the visitor. ever I see a couple so particularly loving and sweet, I always say to myself, Look out! I make up my mind that it isn't all honey and molasses." Well, you mustn't think that of us," laughed 'Oh, dear, no!" said the visitor, with tremer

dous emphasis upon the "dear."

"Because," said Wachilope, with conscious pride, "we haven't managed to accomplish our

first quarrel yet."
"Isn't that lovely!" said the visitor. "Don't you believe him," said Mrs. Wachilope.
"We quarrel dreadfully. He's the worst

My dear!" remonstrated Wachilope. "You know you are," said the young wife.
"Don't you remember when we were going to
the theatre the other night how fearfully savage and impatient you were with me becau were afraid we were going to miss the train?" "Oh!" said Wachilope, with sudden enlight-enment. "You allude to my action in throwing you down the stairs and then dragging you out to the vestibule by the hair of your head. I admit that I was a little impatient then."

Why, darling!" "But then you exasperated me by throwing boots at me when I came up the stairs."

"Henry, dear, I don't think it nice of you to say such things even in jest."

Well, perhaps it was only one shoe and it hit "It really wasn't any such thing," explained Mrs. Wachilope, turning with a distressed air to the visitor. "He's telling stories."

"Now that's a nice thing, isn't it?" said Wachilope, likewise, appealing to the guest. "A lady in her own house and not married six months coolly and deliberately tells her friend that her husband's addicted to untruths." "Hush, my dear, or Mrs. Junkerson will think

that we are quarreling now." "Oh, no; I'm sure you are not," said ithe visitor, rising. "Well, I declare I've been here for nearly an hour and I didn't mean to stay more than twenty minutes at the outside. I really must go. I'm ever so glad to have found you a home. Now, you and Mr. Wachilope must come soon and see us. My bag? Oh, yes. Well, goodby. Now, don't forget to come soon.

Wachilope noticed that his wife had more than the usual color in her cheeks as she came back

"Well, the old lady went, did she, sweetness? he called, cheerfully.

"Yes," said Mrs. Wachliope, with a slight chill in her voice, "and she's gone off to spread it all over the neighborhood that we have had a quarrel.'

" A quarrel! "

"Why, certainly. I'm sure you did your best to give her that impression."
"My dear, what did I say?"

"How can you ask me? You know very well "About dragging you around by the hair of your head? My dear, why—. Ha, ha! You don't mean to say you think she had any idea of taking that seriously? Ho, ho! That's a good

"You said it seriously enough. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Henry, dear."
"My own, I wouldn't have mentioned it, but don't you think it was a little hard on me to say I was a tyrant and a savage and impatient to a stranger? I wouldn't have minded with any-

oody else, but that old hen-" "I don't think it's nice to call a lady a hen. Besides, she had just said she suspected things when people were too nice to each other, and I

thought you would have seen that." "Oh, 1'm dense, I know—and coarse. That's twice this afternoon you've accused me of not eing nice.'

I don't think it was nice.' "Just because I joked a little and-oh, what's

er thought of such a thing as our quarrelin You know we never quarreled yet. Why did you try to make out that we did?"

Why did you? "I've already told you." "Well, I was just following your .ead. Come, don't let's lose our tempers.

"Oh, I'm perfectly calm, but you are red in the "You shouldn't bite holes in your lips to show your tranquility, you—there's the doorbell again!"

'Henry!'

This is going to be the very last."

" It was all my fault."

'No, it was mine-quick!" "There's the bell again."-Chicago News.

Pouth's Department.

BED IN SUMMER.

In winter I get up at night And dress by yellow candle-light, In summer, quite the other way, I have to go to bed by day.

I have to go to bed and see The birds still hopping on the tree, Or hear the grown-up people's feet Still going past me in the street.

And does it not seem hard to you. When all the sky is clear and b And I should like so much to play, To have to go to bed by day?

-Robert Louis Stevenson.

A Birth They Expected.

Little three-year-old William Bryans had long wished for a little baby at his home. One winter day he said to his mother, "Mamma, where do bables come from? Where did Aunt Jennie get little baby Allen?" His mother explained to him that God sent the babies, and if he so much wanted a little baby he must ask God, so that night he ended his usual prayer with a petition for a tiny little baby.

"It will be here when we wake in the morning, won't it, mamma?"
"No, William, God won't send it so soon; it s cold, and we would not be ready for it; we will wait until it gets warm and the leaves come out on the trees, and the grass gets green, and the lowers come, then God will send it."

Now of all this conversation the father was gnorant, and what was his consternation when one day in early spring William was standing by the window and suddenly exclaimed: Look, papa, over there the grass is coming

up all green; pretty soon God will say 'It's time for Bryans' baby." -- Frank L. Finch, in July Lippincott's.

Snake Hypnotism.

Graham Peck, a well-known authority on snakes, was asked his opinion regarding a snake's hypnotic powers. His reply was as

"There is a certain power to fascinate in a snake's eyes and movements. I saw only the other day a typical illustration of the power of a snake it fascinate.

"Over in the pine woods I saw a ground squir-rel fascinated by a black gopher snake. The forked tongue darted out of the snake's mouth almost as regularly and rapidly as the needle of a sewing machine rises and falls. The squirrel seemed to watch it spellbound. The snake crept slowly nearer. When the gopher snake was within two or three inches of the squirrel it

gave a leap and threw three coils about the squirrel. Instantly the spell was gone. The fascination or charm there had been over the little animal was no doubt broken the very moment the serpent's coils were about the squirrel, for the animal gave three convulsive, terrified chirps and realized that its death moment had come.

fied chirps and realized that its death moment had come.

"I believe implicitly that all snakes have a certain degree of power to fascinate their victims to death. Blacksnakes, gopher snakes and racers have the most fascinating power among all the poisonous serpents in the Southwest. The indications of charming among poisonous snakes are deceiving sometimes. Poisonous snakes fang their prey once only. The poison does not kill at once. The victim flutters to a branch, it may be, or runs a short distance and stops. The snake watches it. The poison does its deadly work, and the bird falls. Any one who comes work, and the bird fails. Any one who comes up, not having seen the attack, might be readily deceived into imagining that it was the glance of the snake and not the poison that caused the victim to fail."—Detroit Free Press.

One day last week a large, determined-l woman from the country stopped a young man in uniform who was crossing one of the bridges at the St. Louis Fair with the question:

"What time are the lagoons fed?"
"Fed?" he repeated, a little dazed by the "Yes, fed! I said fed, and I meant fed! understand it is at twelve." "No, at eleven," said the young man. "They are fed at eleven, one, five and eight o'clock." He attempted to pass on; but a brandished parasol prevented: "Hold on, young man! I ain't through with you yet. Where are they

Where are they kept?" "The lagoons, of course. I want to see them fed. I hear it's an interesting sight. Where are

"Under your feet, madam, at the present mo ment."

She gave an incredibly quick hop to one side, then, flushing darkly, said in a voice trembling with wrath: "I'll have you reported. Tell me

the truth at once!."

"I have told you the truth. The lagoon is under this bridge. It is water; don't you see? Andit is 'fed' with fresh water from the cascades at the hours I told you." "You are an impertinent fellow. I may be from the country; but not a fool. I know a

lagoon is an animal, not a creek. This is no way to treat a lady. You aren't fit to be a Jefferson Juard if you can't be polite.'

"But then, you see, I am not a Jefferson Guard," said the young man with due meekness. "I am only a captain in the United States Army. You might ask a guard about the lagoons. Good day."-New York Tribune.

Disappearing Chipmunks.

What has become of the chipmunks? It seems to me their numbers are decreasing rapidly. When I was a boy the home woods swarmed with them. In the same woods now I do not see one, where fifty years ago I saw twenty; and in the oak and chestnut woods which now surrou ne they have disappeared unaccountably in the past twenty-five years. Each spring there are past twenty-nve years. Each spring there are fewer and fewer. What is sweeping them away? No new enemy has appeared that I am aware of. In my boyhood they made themselves quite a nuisance by pulling up the corn near the stone walls, and many a June morning my father has sent me with the old filint-lock musket to shoot them, sometimes loading the old gun with peas The shooting matches that used to take place fifty or more years ago resulted in destroying thousands of them, but seems hardly adequate to

account for their continued disappearance.

On the other hand, the red squirrel, according to my observations, is on the increase, and I uspect that the red squirrel is the enemy of the chipmunk. One day along the highway I saw a red squirrel in hot pursuit of one. The chipmunk was so closely pressed that, seeing no other means of escape, it plunged into a pile of half-burned leaves and ashes, and was hidden in a twinkling. The squirrel stopped short at the edge of the ashes, looked about for a moment (I fancied him saying to himself, "The little cuss, where did he go so quickly?"), and then went on his way. After a few minutes the chipmunk came out cautiously, all covered with ashes, looked nervously about him, and then darted into the stone wall.—John Burroughs, in Outing.

Just Like Boys.

the use of trying to explain?"

In the days when a brown-stone front was regarded as the outer and visible sign of "gentility," and when life in New York was a simpler taken in earnest, of course. You know I ity," and when life in New York was a simpler respiration became short and abrupt, he rolled In the days when a brown-stone front was rematter than it is today, there lived in one of the orthodox mansions a certain highly respectable maiden lady and two nephews, cousins, to whom

ate and chum of the elder boy had A classmate and chum of the elder boy had become the happy possessor of a rooster, which, the seller assured him, had a "big gamy streak to him." Inflamed by this eulogy, both boys were wild for a "match"; and not having the means wherein to purchase an antagonist, they put their heads together to compass the bor-

ving of one, and with the following results: The younger cousin, an unusually polite and entle little boy, was dispatched on the first holiday to the grocery where the family dealt, ostensibly to order a chicken for dinner. "But."

osteristify to order a chieven for inner.

He said, pointing to a coop of live fowls, "my aunt wants to see it before you kill it."

The grocer assented, and forthwith drew from op what he considered a desirable bird. But the boy would have none of it. He had set

his heart on a rainbow-colored rooster with enormous comb and tail. "Why," said the grocer, "that is the very t old customer in the bunch. My aunt likes them tough," said the gentle

little boy.

In a couple of hours the rooster was borne and bloody, and but one feather of his beautiful tail left. But he was crowing so triumphantly that a small crowd followed him. He had suffered, but the bird with the "big gamy streak to him" was nowhere.
"My aunt is much obliged to you," said the

polite and gentle little boy to the astonished grocer. "She can't decide today, but she would like to look at him again next Saturday."-The

Brilliants.

Last night I walked among the lamps that And saw a shadow on a window blind, moving shadow, and the picture seemed To call some scene to mind.

I looked again; a dark form to and fro Swayed softly as to music full of rest, Bent low, bent lower:—Still I did not know And then, at last, I guessed.

And through the night came all old memorie White memories like the snowfiskes round me

All's weil! " I said; "the mothers still sit rock-The cradles of the world!" -Will R. Oglivie.

I crave, dear Lord, No boundless hoard Of gold and gear, Nor jewels fine, Nor lands, nor kine, Nor treasure-heaps of anything. Let but a little hut be mine Where at the hearthstone I may hear The cricket sing, And have the shir of one glad woman's eyes to make, For my poor sake,
One simple home a place divine; Just the wee cot—the cricket's chirr— Love, and the smiling face of her. —J. W. Riley ("Afterwhiles").

Over a winding, wayside wall, Ragged and rough and gray, There crept a tender, clinging vine, Tireless day by day.
At last its mantle of softest tint Covered each jagged seam,

The struggling wall half broken down Became, with that leafy, tinted crown, Fair as an artist's dream.

O for the kindness that clings and twines Over life's broken wall. hat blossoms above the scars of pain, Striving to hold them all!

O for the helpful, ministering hands, Beneficent, willing feet, That spread rich mantles of tender thought

O'er life's hard places, till time has wrought it's healing—divine, complete! —Christian Advocate.

Gems of Thought.

.... We may win fullness of life by being interested in all human experience, by keeping in touch with all sides of human life. We win fullness of life by knowing nothing of fear except fear of wrong, by being sincere in our thinking. sincere in our speaking, sincere with others, and sincere with ourselves.—Elinor Gordon.

....A man who does not know how to learn from his mistakes, turns the best schoolmaster

out of his life.—Beecher.
....When I think how long a little child is helpless, absolutely dependent on another's love; when I think of the slow stages of our growth up the steep slope to moral and spiritual manhood; when I remember that every vision has been as and every hope that fires us and that beckons us and every hope that fires us and every truth that illuminates and saves us was won out of the riches of God, through the dis-cipline and the chastisement of ages, I feel that the belief of God in man is wonderful; He hath pelieved in us, and therefore hath made no naste. We speak a great deal about our faith in God. Never forget God's glorious faith in us.

—G. H. Morrison.

....Rulers always hate and suspect the next in

uccession.—Tacitus.
....When one is sad or out of sorts for any

cause whatever, there is no remedy so infallible as trying to make somebody else happy.—J. W. Carney. Where there is no mother there can be n

child. Their duties are reciprocal; and if they are badly fulfilled on one side, they will be neglected on the other.—Rousseau.

....The wonderful thing about a man is his ower to become.—E. 1. Bosworth He is not truly patient who is prepared to

suffer only as much as seems good to himself, and only from those whom he himself chooses.— Thomas a Kempls. .. The devil never tempted a man whom h found judiciously employed.—Spurgeon.

Popular Science.

--- With his rubber life-preserving suit, Joseph Probst of Geneva has remained in the water a month at a time, subsisting on food carried in the suit.

The belief that temperatures are highest

during sunspot minima is opposed by Mr. A. B. MacDowall, who finds evidence that during the last sixty years sunspot maxima have been ac-companied in England by the higher temperatures. The same meteorologist attempts to prove a connection between barometric pressure and the moon's phases and between relative

humidity and the moon's phases.

—Trees producing cotton are cultivated in hothouses of Vera Cruz, but their fibre is very short. Halisco Cuevas, a planter of Jalisco, Mexico, is credited with having developed a tree of rapid growth that produces cotton of long fibre and fine quality. The advantages offered by this tree, if the claims are realized, are that it is free from the diseases that are so disastrous to the cotton plant, its yield is greater for the same area, and its product can command a

higher price.

—A remarkable cure of a cancroid growth by one application of electricity has been reported by S. Leduc, a French medical man. The growth was on the right side of the nose, and had been in constant ulceration for five years. To its en-tire surface was applied a plug of hydrophil cotton impregnated with a one-per-cent, solution of zinc chloride. This was connected to the positive pole of a battery, the negative pole being connected to some other part of the body through a large electrode, and a current of eight milliam-peres was passed for twelve minutes without causing pain. The ulcer was completely scarred over ten days later.

—In his experiments on the physiological effects of radium, M. Curie has placed a guinea pig in a close chamber, which was supplied with current of oxygen and contained a jar of potash orb the carbon dioxide given off animal. The radium emanation was sent into himself into a ball with his hair standing on end, then fell into a profound torpor and became cold, death finally resulting after a respiration as low as six per minute. The body showed intense pulnonary congestion, with diminution of the white corpuscles of the blood. The tissues were found to be radio-active, affecting a photographic plate, he hair having the greatest effect and the skin

but little. -The gliding boat of Count de Lambert which has given such surprising results on the Seine, is serviceable only in the absence of all wave motion. It consists of two skiffs, each eighteen feet long, which are coupled side by de, and which have flat bottoms, with a series of five transverse planes slanting downward from fore to aft at an angle of about thirty de-grees. As the propeller—which is between the two sterns—drives the boat forward, the inclined planes raise the vessel to the surface, over which it glides. With a motor of fourteennorse power, a speed of 17½ to twenty miles are nour was reached, a rate that ordinarily requires two or three times as much power.

notes and Queries.

THE MOONS OF MARS AND JUPITER .- " Inrestigator": The inner of the two mo Mars, Phobos, enjoys a distinction which no other member of the solar system enjoys in that t courses three times around the planet before the latter turns around once. Although the fifth moon of Jupiter, discovered on Sept. 9, 1892, by Mr. Barnard of the Lick Observatory in California nia, has the short period of twelve hours, it is still about two hours longer than the time which Jupiter requires to spin around his axis. There it ought, however, to be noticed that the rotation of Jupiter is exceptionally rapid. If the giant planet required as much time for one of his rota-tions as does Mars, or the earth, then the new satellite of Jupiter would present the same feature to its primary as we actually find in Mary and his inner satellite.

THE FIRST EQUESTRIAN WASHINGTON STATUE.—"K.": The first movement to erect an equestrian statue to General Washington was naugurated in the Continental Congress in 1783 The first one, however, was not erected un o, and was designed by Clark Mills, and stand in Washington Circle at the national capital.

GREATER LONDON.—"Walter": It includes all the suburbs, has a population of 6,581,372, an increase of just under one million in ten years, ore than half of which occurred in the "oute ring." At the ages of nineteen, twenty, twentyone to twenty-five, and twenty-five to thirty. there are more than twice as many females as males. It is pointed out, in considering the excess of females over males, account must be taken of the large number of female domestic seven of the large number of remails domestic servants who are brought into London from the country. London has 234,398 female servants and only 15,423 men servants. London has less children than it has had for many years, but it has more people over forty-five than ever before.

ALMANAC.—"S. N. T.": The word "almanac" comes to us from the Arable "al" the definite comes to us from the Arabic "al," the definite article in the Arabic tongue, and the "manakh," which signifies a calendar. The word calendar is from the Latin calendae (the first day of each month), and this is probably derived from a word because it was customary in very ancient times to summon people together at the beginning of a month to make known the calendar arrange-

Waves measuring 380 to 810 bicrons affect our sense of sight, the former number giving violet and the latter red color. The invisible rays—to which the actinic and Roentgen rays belong—are shorter and have been measured as short as one hundred bicrons. Ether waves longer than those giving light give the feeling of warmth. The longest heat waves are eight times the length of those of the red rays, or 1-350th of an inch. At the other end of the scale are electric waves above 150 feet in length—those used by Marconi being 150 feet in length—those used by Marconi being

one-eighth of a mile.

LAND HEIGHTS.—"Senter": The mean height of land above sea level, according to the most scientific geographers, is 2250 feet. The mean depth of the ocean is 12,480 feet. Only two per cent. of the sea (oceans in general) is included inside a depth of five hundred fathoms, while seventy-seven per cent. lies between five hun-dred and three thousand fathoms. If the land were filled into the hollows of the seas, water would roll over the earth's crust to a uniform depth of two miles.

Historical.

—"Toasting" appears to have originated at Bath, England. It was the habit two hundred years ago for ladies to bathe in public, dressed in buckram, in the company of their male friends and acquaintances. One day a celebrated beauty was so bathing, surrounded by her admirers, who were dipping their glasses in the water and drinking her health. One of these, being rather the worse for drink worse he die. being rather the worse for drink, swore he did not like the liquor, but would get the "toast," and could hardly be restrained from jumping into the water. He alluded to the practice of the day of adding a piece of toast to the special

wine or other beverage.

—It is in the Italian rapier play of the late sixteenth century that we find the foundations of sixteenth century that we find the foundations of fencing in the modern sense of the word. The Italians—if we take their early books as evidence, and the fact that their phraseology of fence was adopted by all Europe—were the first to perceive (as soon as the problem of armor breaking ceased to be the most important one in a fight) the superior capabilities for elegant slaughter possessed by the point as compared with the edge. They accordingly reduced the breadth of their sword, modified the hilt portion thereof to admit of a readier thrust action relegated the cut to quite a secondary position in their system. With this lighter weapon they devised in course of time that brilliant, cunning, atlike play known as rapier fence. The rapier was ultimately adopted everywhere by men of courtly habit, but in England, at least, it was not ccepted without murmur and vituperation from

the older fighting class of swordsmen. -Breech-loading fire-arms are generally supposed to be quite modern, says the Springfield Republican, but as students of the subject are aware, some very curious experiments with breech-loaders and revolvers were made at an early date. Thus there was recently sold by auction in London a bronze breech-loading can-non, four feet six inches in length, which was east in 1563. It was a relic of the Armada, and was one of the souvenirs recovered last summer from the wreck of the Spanish ship Florida in a bay of the isle of Mull. Froude tells how the ander made his way into the harbor to escommander made his way into the narror to es-cape the storm and fell upon worse perils, the wild Scots slaying the crew and burning the ves-sel. Stevenson used a similar incident for his striking story, "The Merry Men."

Curious facts.

-The dog is the most widely distributed of he domestic animals. He lives in the lowly hu of the African savage and is the companion of the Greenland Esquimaux, the most northern inhabitants of the world. He is, in fact, the in separable companion of man and is found wherever the human race exists. His habitat is thus extended further north and further south than

that of any other domestic animal. — The railway across the Andes, between Chili and the Argentine Republic, which was projected twenty years ago, is at last to be com-pleted, the Chillan Congress having passed a bill for the purpose. The loftiest part of the pass, which lies not far south of the great Andean giant, Aconcagua, and which has an elevation of thirteen thousand feet, is to be penetrated by a tunnel, which will serve both to avoid snowdrifts and to decrease the maximum elevation of the road. The terminals of the railway on each side of the pass are now within one day's travel by mule caravan from each other. This will be the first rail line to cross the South American Conti-

—The silk worm girdles the earth between the fiftieth parallel of north latitude and the Tropic of Cancer, being found further south only in Siam and Cochin China. In other words, it lives wherever the mulberry and other trees on which it feeds are found in perfection. It be-longs distinctively to the Northern Hemisphere, but may yet be introduced into parts of the Southern Hemisphere that are favorable for the

-The most remarkable photographs of light ning on record have been made by a Hamburger named Walter, and are reproduced in the Anna len der Physik. They show that a flash lasting eight ten thousandths of a second is preceded by at least five smaller flashes separated by four ten

-- The Kaiser is about five feet ten inches in height, but he likes to surround himself with giants, and by comparison looks shorter than he

Home Dressmaking.



4303 Shirred Blouse, 4804 Eton and Skirt, 32 to 40 bust. 12 to 16 yrs.

Shirred Blouse. 4803. Full waists much shirred are among the most fashionable of the season, and promise to continue their vogue for an indefinite time. This one is exceedingly graceful and takes exceptionally good lines, inasmuch as the fullness is adjusted to give a box-plaited effect below the bands of trimming. The model is made of pale-blue chiffon cloth, with trimming in yety the colored lace, and is charming in very model is made or pase-older cannot cloth, with a tim-ming of string-colored lace, and is charming in every way, but it is equally well adapted to all the ma-terials soft enough to allow of shirrings. The joke and sleeves, with their continuous lines, give the broad effect that is so necessary to style, and the sleeves are made in the three-quarter length which

sieeves are made in the three-quarter length which is such an acknowleged favorite.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, front and backs. The shirrings are made on indicated lines, so adjusted as to leave comparatively plain spaces where the trimming is applied. The sleeves are made in one piece, each with shaped frills joined to their lower edges. At the neck is a regulation stock, and the closing is made invisibly at the wack.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 21 inches wide, 24 yards 27 inches wide or 22 yards 44 inches wide, with 72 yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 480d, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 35, 38 and to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 4803, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and

Misses' Eton and Skirt. 4804 because it was customary in very ancient times to summon people together at the beginning of a month to make known the calendar arrangements for that month.

ETHER WAVES.—"L. B.": The effects of movements in the ether depends upon the rapidity of the vibrations producing them. The unit of measurement for short waves in the ether is the bieron, which is about 1.25,000,000th of an inch.

ceedingly graceful, as the material takes beautiful lines and folds, and for immediate use nothing is better; but light weight cloth and the many other sultings in vogue are also appropriate.

The costume consists of the Eton and skirt. The Eton is made with a deep pointed yoke to which the box platted portion, forming jackets and sleeves is attached. The skirt is cut with a front gore and circular side portions, the former being laid in full length plaits, and the latter lengthened by a box plaited flounce.

The quantity of material required for the medium.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8 yards 21 inches wide, 6 ; ards 27 inches wide or 21 yards 52 inches wide. The pattern, 4804, is cut in sizes for girls of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.



Fuff, 4 to 14 yrs. 32 to 42 bust. Boy's Bathing Suit. 4805.]

Boy's Bathing Suit. 4805.]
The one-piece bathing suit is by far the most desirable for boys' use, inasmuch as it allows of perfect freedom and all the activity natural to youth. This one is adapted to all the materials in vogue, but is shown in light-weight fannel with belt of the same. The suit is made with front and back portions, and is shaped to fit the figure without nunecessary bulk. The closing is made at the front, and the belt, which is alipped under straps at the under-arm seams, confines the fullness at the waist.

The quantity of material required for the medium.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 2½ yards 27 inches wide or 1½ yards 44 The pattern, 4805, is cut in sizes for boys of 4, 6, 8, 10,

Tourist Cont. 4806. The coat of three-quarter length makes the latest decree of fashion and will be greatly worn du ing the season to come in many variations. This one is especially designed for traveling, touring and the like and is loose and ample, being slipped on over the gown without effort. As illustrated the material is cravenette cloth stitched with corticelli slik, but all the materials that are used for grounds of the set of materials that are used for garments of the sort are equally appropriate. For warm weather linen, pon-gee, Sicilian and the like are much in use, while cooler days create a demand for cloth, cheviot and

cooler days create a demand for cloth, cheviot and similar materials.

The coat is made with fronts and back and is shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The fullness at the back is confined by a strap, which is attached by buttons at the waist line, and the closing is made in double-breasted style. The sleeves are the favorite ones of the season that are wide and ample, gathered into roll-over cuffs, and the neck is finished in regulation coat style.

The quantity of material required for the medium.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 62 yards 21 inches wide, 34 yards 44 inches wide or 32 yards 52 inches wide The pattern, 4806, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38,



1807 Girl's aprol. 4808 Fancy Tucked

4 to 10 vrs Blouse, "? to 62 bust Girl's Apren. 4807. Pretty aprons are ever in demand. This one is novel, and becomes ornamental at the same time that it serves the practical end of protecting the frock. As illustratedit is made of white lawn with trimming of embroidery and fancy statching, but all the materials used for aprons are equally correct, white for the better sort, colored chambray, gingham and the

nent.

—A rosebush more than fifty years old and still blooming profusely is in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Keller of West Rockport, Me.

The slik worm girdles the earth between the control of the closing is made with a yoke, that is extended at the front to give the stole effect, fronts and backs. The main portion is gathered at its upper eige and attached to the yoke and front, and the closing is made with a pack.

The quantity of material required for the medium tre (8 years) is 21 yards 32 inches wide, with 24 yards of embroidery to trim as illustrated. The pattern, 4807, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8

Fancy Tucked Blouse. 4808.

To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining. Shaped yokes make a feature of the season and low of varied and attractive combinations. The very stylish waist illustrated shows one that is cut in deep points and combines white chiffon louisine with cream lace and banding of taffeta overlaid with the material and embroidered with French knots. The blouse portion is tucked for a part of its length only, so providing soft fullness that blouses over the

only, so providing soft fullness that blouses over the belt, and the closing is made invisibly at the back. When liked, the liuing can be omitted, or it can be cut away beneath the yoke, so giving a transparent effect.

The waist consists of the lining, front, backs and yoke, with the sleeves and collar. The yoke is extended well over the shoulders, in drop style, and arranged over the sleeves, stitched to position at its arranged over the sleeves, stitched to position at its lower edge. In the case of the model lace is used below the banding that joutlines the yoke, but there are many other trimmings equally appropriate.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 34 yards 21 inches wide or 23 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of all-over lace

The pattern, 4808, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 0-inch bust measure.

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Tet grateful looked the man on me and smiled.
—Florence Earle Coates, in Harper's.

The Horse.

Feed New Hay with Caution. This is the season of the year when most horse breeders are forced to begin the use of new hay with their horses. As a rule the change is associated with digestive troubles of more or less severity, and therefore he is wise who makes it a point always to have enough old hay to last his horse well into the cold season, perhaps as far along as the New Year. The hunting horses of England and the other high-priced horseflesh of that country, leaving out of consideration the race horses, are never allowed to eat hay that is not at least one year old and much that is two years old, yet bright and sound, is fed in preference even to that of a year's less age. One reason is that countless millions of insects lay their eggs on the stems of the grasses from which hay is made, and these eggs do not lose their vitality during the ordinary hay-curing process. When taken into the warm, moist regions of the equine stomach, these eggs are hatched out and create disturbances, causing colic and other troubles in the digestive tract. Hence the best thing is to have old hay to feed until the new shall have cured in stack or mow, or, at least, to have enough of the old to mix with the new, enlarging the proportion of the new until the horses have become thoroughly accustomed to the change, have been dried out to the death. Many a man has been at a loss to know what was he matter with his horses at this time of year, and the sole cause of the indisposition complained of has been the change from old to new hay. More especially is this true often of horses that are being got ready for showing. A sudden change from the old to the new hay often sets such horses to scour-

ing, and founder not infrequently is a result,

feared, but equally so the fermentation

which is going on in new hay for a long

time. On the saccharine character of the

grass stems much of the feeding value of

hay depends, and the more sugar there is

present, the greater amo int of fermentation

there will be during the process of perfect

curing. New hay should never be used for

show horses if it is possible to obtain the

old - Breeder's Gazette.

and not alone are the insects' eggs to be

The annual fall race meeting of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders Association will be held at Readville, Sept. 12-16. inclusive. . There are nineteen classes on the programme, and the purses are \$1000

The Monk's half in 1.001 is the record to wagon for that distance in a race.

Mr. Billings now holds the world's ama-

teur pacing record to saddle with Mazette There will be a horse show, horse racing and fireman's muster at Calais, Me., Sept. 5-7, inclusive. Three purses of \$300 each,

free-for-all trot and pace. King David, the handsome trotting stallion owned by Dr. A. H. Fitch of Boston running in his paddock at the doctor's farm and was killed, was not the stallion King David, by May King, owned by the Lookout Farm, South Natick. The latter is at the farm, sound and going very fast.

While the successful trainer, Thomas B. Marsh, was working Herbert Gray's trotter, Jewett A., at Granite State Park on the 6th inst., in the home stretch the horse reared and fell dead. Marsh was hurled from the sulky but escaped serious injury This was the third horse that died unexpectedly at the Dover track last week.

Major Delmar (1.593) lowered the trotting Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 5th inst., and did it without a wind break in front. At Memphis last fall he trotted a half in 1.01 with the wind shield. It is evident that the son of Del Mar (2.163) is considerably faster than last year, for the Memphi track is undoubtedly faster than that at Poughkeepsie. By the time Major Delman reaches Readville if conditions are favorable he should be capable of trotting a mile in two minutes or better without a wind

Secretary Bentley's plan of limiting races to three heats, making every heat a race and drawing for positions every heat, is similar to the plan proposed by the well known New England horseman and track manager, George H. Hicks. All the racing by electric light at Combination Park for everal years past has been conducted on this plan, with the exception that no part of the original purse was set apart for the horse that stood best in the summary at the conclusion of the third heat. Secretary Bentley's plan is an improvement on the other. It would seem as though Secretary Bentley's plan is approved by all and may come into general use.-Horse Breeder.

What do Farmers Need Most.

Use economy in every reasonable way. We have no use for loafers or drunkards, they usually go together and are of little service.-George M. Clark, Higganum, Ct. Farmers of the present need to devote their energies to special lines of work.—

W. E. Leland, Androscoggin County, Me. The farmer has a responsibility to his home and family, to his country, to produce something to better his condition and to improve the profession of agriculture.-C. M. Freeman, Washington, D. C.

Raise crops and not weeds. Raise good stock and less scrubs. Raise less arguments and apply more thought. Plant in season and not out of season.-H. G. Gowan, Geiger's Mills, Pa.

Train the boys to work. Try to arouse an interest in farm work and in nature. Do not educate away from the farm. Make them feel that farm and country life is healthier and more pleasant than city life. Do not work too long hours, so as to let the boys think that farm life is a drudgery. Get the girls to do the housework and attend to the calves and pigs. Educate by all means so that after doing the nec work they may sit down to the piano. The t wo are not incompatible.—D. W. K., Berkshire County, Mass.

Current Happenings. The first landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Provincetown is to be commemorated by a monument 250 feet high on High Pole Hill. which is in the centre of the old Cape Cod town. The Mayflower compact, the first declaration of civil rights on this continent, and the forerunner of the Declaration of Independence, was drawn up there on Nov 11, Nov. 21 new style. The obelisk is to be erected by the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial Association, which has raised about \$15,000. The town has been authorized by the Legislature to contribute \$5000, and the State will duplicate any amount which reaches \$25,000. One hundred thousand dollars will be necessary to build the monument of



FILLING IN THE BREEDING PLACES OF THE MO Grading the marshes on Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor, shoveling earth into the stage mosquitoes and malaria. A part of the reclaimed area becomes good n

rough stone to the requisite height. Sen- that his Social Secretary has been worth to ciation, and though he secured its passage in the upper branch, it failed to pass in the House. This has caused the association to appeal directly to the patriotic people for aid, for it wishes to obtain a sufficient sum to begin work as soon as possible. J. Everett Hale and Joseph Jefferson, the incetown is its treasurer and Osborn Nickmonument when completed can be seen Pilgrim Fathers all over the country.

A list of eleven scholarships will be sent out by the Women's Philharmonic Society of New York to all the women's clubs of the country. The scholarships are given by teachers, who are members of the society, and are for vocal music, plano playing, sight singing (class instruction), reading and dramatic recitation and elementary harmony (class instruction). The appliand one of \$500 are offered, the latter for a cants must perform before the committee on scholarships, and those who are accepted by this trial will have to draw for scholarships by lot. Afterward each applicant and which was struck by lightning while must appear before the teacher giving the scholarship, who has the right to accept or refuse the candidate. The committee on music for the people of the Philharmonic Society has arranged numerous concerts in the tenement districts. The Settlement in which a concert is given has the option of charging for tickets or not, with the proviso that in case of a charge one-half the receipts shall be turned over to the society. The wardrobe committee receives from wealthy members partly worn clothing, which may be purchased at a nominal price. record for a half mile to 592 seconds at sons in piano and violin playing and sight

> garding the proper methods of treating children during the summer is meeting with gratifying results. It supplies just the information desired to offset the bodily evils produced by insufficient ventilation, bad food and oppressive heat. Physicians are detailed by the Health Department to visit the congested residential districts of the city for the purpose of giv ing young and ignorant mothers advice concerning the treatment of the little ones, and this accomplishes a great deal of good in the way of checking disease and mortality. The physicians were not popular at first among the tenement-house dwellers, but now that their mission is fully understood they are received joyfully everywhere by the mothers of suffering children who hav not the intelligence to combat unaided with complaints that affect their offspring. The decreased death rate during the hot weather among the small boys and girls shows that the plan has worked efficaciously, and has proved a great blessing to the poor tenement-house dwellers burdened with poverty, and bowed down by laborious work for small pay.

The Social Secretary is a new profession which adapts itself to the changed condi tions of the methods of work at the presen time, and is intended to bring employer and employees more closely together. The Social Secretary, as a matter of course, will know the workers more closely than the firm for whom they labor. The head of a department store, which employs five hundred girls, says, according to Josiah Strong

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Canstle Halsam sold is controlled by the sold is control or give satisfaction. Price 31.50 bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by exsentance paid, with full directions for its Send for descriptive circulars, testimos, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio

ator Hoar introduced a bill into the him in cash three times as much as her sernational Senate, voting \$40,000 to the assovice has cost him. She has given the girls talks on hygiene, thus improving their health and their physical effectiveness. She has organized literary clubs among them, thus stimulating them mentally and improving the social atmosphere of the store. She has, on the same authority, mothered the Henry Sears Brewster is the president of girls, many of whom are the daughters of the memorial association, and among its immigrants, and who in our public schools vice-presidents are the Rev. Dr. Edward have enjoyed opportunities which their mothers never had. These girls accordcomedian. Howard F. Hopkins of Prov- ingly, at the most critical age, make the perilons discovery that they know more than erson of Chatham Port its secretary. The their mothers do. The Social Secretary is one whose knowledge and position they refrom any town on Cape Cod, and will be spect, and one to whom they can go as a visible far out at sea. The fund for its erection ought to be forthcoming without she acquires an influence over them which delay from the numerous descendants of the is as valuable to the girls as it is to their employer. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company with 1500 employees, representing Company with 1500 employees, representing many nationalities, has a Social Secretary who devotes his time to elevating and Americanizing these wage-earners. Two Social Secretaries, who are pioneers in the new profession, Miss Elizabeth C. Weeeler of Providence and Mrs. Isabel F. Nye, Social Secretary of the Siegel Cooper Company, spoke recently at a social service meeting in New York, and the latter said that her firm benefits its employees by providing a two weeks outing at Long Branch, to which two thousand invitations are is sued during the summer.

> Josiah Whiting of Dover, Mass., has be queathed in trust to the American Unitarian Association \$10,000, the income of which sum is to be devoted to the support of preaching in the First Parish in Dover. The income is to be used for general purposes of the association if the parish should cease to exist as a Unitarian one.

Lake Winnipesaukee Excursion, Satur

day, Sept. 3, 1904. 39 Round Trip. which may be purchased at a nominal price. The Settlement committee is a new department which provides private and class lessons in piano and violin playing and sight reading at East Side House and at the Normal College Alumnæ House.

The labors of the Health Department of New York in the direction of giving instruction to tenement-house dwellers regarding the proper methods of treating Lake Winnipesaukee is undoubtedly the most perfect. On Saturday, Sept. 3, the Boston & Maine Railroad will run an excursion to Lake Winnipesaukeeifrom Boston at a round-trip rate of \$2.00, including the sail on the steamer. Tickets will be good going and returning only on special train which will leave Union Station at 8.20 A. M., connecting at Alton Bay with steamer; returning, leave Alton Bay on arrival of the steamer. Tickets will be on sale at city ticket office, 322 Washington street, up to 5 P. M., Sept. 2, and at Union Station until departure of train

Midland Poultry Food Company's Prep-

There are good reasons why we should be glad to call your attention to the advertisement of these goods, which will be found in another col-umn. The old progressive and conservative house of Joseph Breck & Sons, Boston, are the manufacturers' New England Agents. When they introduced the goods on this market some three or four years ago they were rather skeptithree or four years ago they were rather skepti-cal as to the unusual claims made by the manu-facturers, consequently asked the Midland Poultry Food Company to prove their faith in their products by sending a consignment on trial. This consignment consisted of fifty bags, and when it was received it was sent out to fifty different poultry keepers, with the result that the trial induced nearly all of these poultry keepers to send in orders for more. Thus assured of the merit of the goods Joseph Breck & Sons have continued handling them in large quantities ever since. There are ten brands offered, each for a special purpose,—No.1 is specially for nursery chicks; No. 2 is for the growing chick; No. 3 for fattening chicks; No. 4 for the production of eggs and feathers, and so on. It would pay you to send to Joseph Breck & Sons for a booklet decribing these goods.

Official List of Fairs.

STATE AND GENERAL. Institute, New York City ... llinois, Springfield ndiana, Indianapol Indiana, Indianapolis. Iowa, Des Moines..... Kansas, Hutchinson ... Kentucky, Lexington Michigan, Pontiac ... Minnesota, Hamilne lissouri, Sedalia . Iontana, Helena ... Montana, Helena Montana Interstate, Bozeman Nebraska, Lincoln New England, Worcester, Mass New Hampshire, Concord New Jersey Interstate, Trenton New Mexico. Albuquerque... New York, Syracu Sept. 12-19 Pennsylvania Horticult'l, Philadelphia
 Pennsylvania Horticuit'i, Philadelphia.
 Nov. 8-12

 Quebec, Sherbrooke
 Aug. 27-Sept. 3

 Rhode Island Horticulturai, Providence.
 Sept. 18-18

 South Dakota, Columbia.
 Oct. 23-28

 South Dakota, Yankton.
 Sept. 12-16

 Southern Interstate, Atlanta.
 Oct. 7-24

 Texas, Dallas.
 Oct. 1-10

 Toronto, Industrial.
 Aug. 28-Sept. 10

 Utah, Salt Lake City.
 Oct. 4-8

 Virginia.
 Roanoke City.
 Sept. 27-30

		Claremont, Clare Oak Park, Green
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PENNSYLVANIA. Allentown, Allentown	_

_Aug. 31-Sept. 3 _.Oct. 4-7 isonville. inxsutawney. rners, Que...

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